TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

AMERICA'S HOME AND FARM NEWSPAPER

FOUNDED IN 1836

TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1924

EIGHTY-NINTH YEAR—NO. 13

SOLDIERS' BONUS BEFORE SENATE; MAY ALTER BILL

House Passes Adjusted Compensation by Overwhelming Vote; Provides for Insurance.

The movement to sidetrack the revenue bill in the senate finance committee to permit immediate consideration of the bonus bill, gained momentum last week.

None of the rate schedules in the revenue bill have been taken up and some members argue that before a tax reduction is decided on, the amount called for by the bonus and other pending measures be determined.

The new bonus bill providing for paid-up 20-year endowment life insurance policies, or a cash payment to veterans not entitled to more than $50 in adjusted compensation, passed the house Tuesday by a vote of 355 to 54.

Options in Old Bill.

The old bill provided also for options of vocational training or farm and home aid, with cash payment and deferred payment certificate provisions corresponding to the provisions embodied in the new measure. The change in the bonus plan is expected to extend consideration of it in the senate, since many members are pledged, the American Legion is in support of the scheme worked out in the old bill. The legion however, indorsed the house action on the new bill.

Senator Simmons, North Carolina, ranking Democrat on the finance committee, has declared for the full cash payment option advocated by veterans in the Democratic party in the house, and Senator Curtis, Kansas, Republican member of the committee, has been working on a bill keeping the old provisions with a new form of insurance policies.

Opponents of Measure.

Those who voted against the measure were:

Republicans—Ackerman, Aldrich, Brown, Burton, Butler, Clarke, N. Y.; Fenn, Freeman, Gifford, Graham, Pa.; H. D. Hull, Lehlbach, Luce, Magee, Pa.; Magee, N. Y.; Merritt, Mills, Moores, Ind.; Nelson, Me.; Newton, Minn.; Parker, Perkins, Phillips, Seger, Snyder, Temple, Tilson, Tinkham, Treadway, Underhill, Wainwright, Ward, N. Y.; Watson, Winslow—34.

Democrats—Bland, Box, Boyce, Browne, N. J.; Byrns, Tenn.; Collier, Collins, Davis, Tenn.; Deal, Dominick, Drewry, Garrett, Tex.; Garrett, Tenn.; Hooker, Humphreys, Lanham, Montague, Moore, Moore, Va.; Williams, Tex.; Woodrum—20.

The following were paired against the bill: McFadden, Snell and Mason, Republicans, and Gallivan and Tucker, Democrats. Those not recorded as voting were Anderson, Britten, Kahn, Knutson, Michaelson, Mudd and Reed of West Virginia, Republicans, and Oliver of Alabama and Wise, Democrats.

$135,000,000 Yearly Maximum.

The maximum cost of the bonus bill as passed by the house is estimated at $2,119,000,000, spread over 20 years. The highest annual maximum cost would come in the 21st year and is estimated at $135,000,000. Mr. Green said that the cost of the measure could be met by appropriations and would require no additional taxes. The bill provides for an appropriation not to exceed $100,000,000 for next year to meet the cost of the measure. If the estimated maximum expenditure should be necessary the first year, the additional amount could be drawn from the treasury surplus, Mr. Green said.

The measure provides that exclusive of the first 60 days of service each enlisted man and woman and officer up to and including the rank of captain in the army and marine corps and lieutenant senior grade in the navy is entitled to a credit of $1 for each day of home service and $1.25 for each day of overseas service. If all service was at home $500 is the maximum allowed and if part was overseas $625 is the maximum.

Cash for $50 Men.

Those not entitled to more than $50 would be paid in cash and to others an insurance policy would be issued. The amount of this policy is figured on the total of adjusted compensation due on length of service plus one-fourth of that total.

The value of the insurance policy may then be computed by multiplying total compensation by the proper factor shown in the accompanying table prepared by the veterans' bureau. The age of the veteran at the nearest birthday to the date at which the certificate is issued should be considered.

Policy Dated January, 1925.

The policies would be dated January 1, 1925, under terms of the bill.

Thus, a veteran who is 32 years old at the time his policy is issued and who would be entitled to the maximum amount of overseas credit—$625—would be entitled to a policy equal to $625 plus $156.25 (one-fourth of that sum) multiplied by 2.517, or $1,966.

The table of factors:

Age	Factor	Age	Factor
20	2.545	43	2.439
21	2.544	44	2.426
22	2.542	45	2.413
23	2.540	46	2.398
24	2.539	47	2.381
25	2.537	48	2.364
26	2.535	49	2.345
27	2.532	50	2.324
28	2.530	51	2.302
29	2.527	52	2.279
30	2.524	53	2.254
31	2.521	54	2.228
32	2.517	55	2.201
33	2.513	56	2.172
34	2.509	57	2.143
35	2.504	58	2.113
36	2.498	59	2.082
37	2.492	60	2.050
38	2.485	61	2.018
39	2.478	62	1.986
40	2.470	63	1.954
41	2.460	64	1.921
42	2.450	65	1.889

Germany Mints Coins

The first silver coins to be minted in Germany since the war are in course of preparation in denominations of 1, 2, 3 and 5 marks. The government plans to issue 300,000,000 marks, an average of five marks for every inhabitant.

Arbor Day Date Fixed for April 11

Governor Donahey of Ohio wants the boys of the future to be able to muss up their hands with walnut stains as he did back in his boyhood days in Tuscarawas county, and in his Arbor day proclamation, issued last week, makes such a plea in urging the planting of trees. The proclamation designates April 11 as Arbor day.

"We must reforest," declared the governor, and recounted how the hazel bushes are almost extinct and how hickory trees are fast disappearing.

"Ohio boys should never be denied the old familiar pleasure and pains of getting their hands tanned and fingers blackened in hulling walnuts."

BORAH DEMANDS SENATE ACTION

Grand Jury Work Will Not Reduce Taxes, Idaho Senator Says.

The senate heard another fanfare of oratory last week, running the scale of all the disclosures of its investigators and then listened to a solemn warning that the people back home soon may demand that congress forego its grand jury pursuits and address itself to a program of constructive legislation.

The warning was sounded by Senator Borah, Republican, Idaho. Addressing not only Democrats, but the senators on his own side of the broad center aisle that is the senate's political no-man's-land, the Idaho leader predicted that unless the present objectless program gave way to more positive remedial measures, the session would end without tax legislation and with other important duties but half performed.

"The next campaign will not be won on the platform written in Cleveland," he said. "We must make our record here if we are anxious to continue in power."

The Idaho senator invited attention to what is going on outside of Washington while the senate is investigating and debating, and called on Republicans to give more of their attention to pressing economic needs that affect wide sections of the country.

"Homes are being sold," he said, "business is embarrassed, and farms are passing from their owners because of taxes. Equally distressing is the agricultural problem. In one county in the northwest 6,000 items of property of farmers recently have been offered for sale."

While he did not oppose the investigations, the Idaho senator went on, senators must realize that "the time is near at hand when we should dissolve ourselves as a grand jury" and resume the business of legislation. He asserted that at the present pace there scarcely would be time in the present session to consider necessary appropriation bills.

"Unless we depart from this objectless program," he continued, "we not only shall fail to reduce taxes, but I venture to predict that when the session closes we shall have added to rather than lessened the tax burden. If that is so, there is only one judgment due us."

Advises Boys to Go to Sea at Any Costs

Horace Greely advised the young men of his generation to go West.

Admiral Sir Guy Gaunt is advising the young Englishman of today to go to sea—to run away to sea if necessary.

"The boy who is going to sea cannot be stopped," Admiral Gaunt said, in addressing a seaman's meeting. "It is a good thing he does want to go to sea. It is the sort of spirit that has made the British Empire great."

Admiral Gaunt speaks from experience, for he ran away to sea when a boy, served in wind jammers, steam vessels, and eventually rose to a high place in the British Navy.

Woman Marks 100th Year With Hair Bob

Mrs. Elizabeth Goodrich, who journeyed west from Beaver Dam, Pa., in a covered wagon in 1842, and had her hair bobbed in a Los Angeles barber shop in 1924, celebrated her 100th birthday at her Monticello home near Los Angeles, March 20.

What distinguishes the girl of 1842 from the 1924 flapper, said Mrs. Goodrich, is not the latter's haircut, but the former's habit of taking her evening spin at the spinning wheel.

90th Birthday Notes Flood Dr. C. W. Eliot

Congratulatory cablegrams and telegrams from Harvard clubs throughout the world and from 150 universities and colleges in the United States and Canada reached President Emeritus Charles W. Eliot of Harvard March 19, his 90th birthday.

From many of the clubs and some universities came parchments with tributes, for the most part in Latin, but from the Harvard club of North China came a greeting prepared entirely in Chinese.

Declares Coolidge Is Like Roosevelt

Declaring that President Coolidge has shown admirable courage in meeting the problems of the oil scandal revelations in Washington, former Governor Edward C. Stokes, chairman of the New Jersey Republican committee indorsed President Coolidge's candidacy before a meeting of more than 300 women from all parts of the state. Mr. Stokes said that President Coolidge possessed the character of Roosevelt and referred to him as the "Rock of Gibraltar."

PROBERS WANT MORE LIGHT ON OIL TAX SLASH

Senate Revenue Bureau Probers Told Refund Methods Are Fair; Several Firms Mentioned.

The senate committee investigating the internal revenue bureau proceeded with its inquiry last week, while awaiting a reply to its request for a bureau report on the circumstances of the reduction from $23,000,000 to $5,000,000 of a tentative additional tax assessment against the Standard Oil Co.

Testimony relating to the Standard Oil assessment was given by E. V. Rossmore, former section chief in the bureau and now a tax accountant practicing before the bureau with the Standard Oil Co. one of his clients. The committee asked the bureau for a report on the case, if not incompatible with the law requiring secrecy as to tax returns. Field Agent Guernson of the bureau, who proposed the additional assessment against the company, later resigned and now is employed in Rossmoore's office in New York.

Gets $75,000 Yearly.

Rossmoore told the committee that on resigning from the bureau in 1919, he accepted a three-year contract with the Standard Oil Co., which brought him $10,000 a year for handling its tax account work, and that by taking on nine other clients he had earned an average of $75,000 a year for the last four years.

He said his salary in the bureau had been $5,000 a year, and that he might not have resigned if it had been increased to $7,500. He informed the committee he already had filed a denial to the charge that he had made improper use of information obtained while he was an employe.

Sweeping but unspecific charges of graft in the internal revenue bureau by former employes before the senate investigating committee vied for attention with charges on the senate floor of "unfair" methods of making tax refunds, the names of "Mellon companies" coming in for particular attention in both places.

The committee witnesses, both engineers formerly assigned to field work in connection with war plant amortization allowances, had been dismissed from the bureau, the testimony disclosed. One of them, J. F. Adams, Washington, declared that "there are some of the worst cases being put through in that department (the bureau) I ever heard of."

Pressed by Senator Watson, Republican, Indiana, committee chairman, to say whether he had personal knowledge of any specific case of graft by bureau officials, Adams answered that he had not, adding:

King Introduces Question.

"But if you will take my evidence there is no doubt under the sun."

Senator King, Democrat, Utah, a member of the investigating committee, brought the tax refund question up in the senate after consulting his committee colleagues and being advised by Senator Watson that he must use his own judgment.

The Utah senator attacked an item of $105,000,000 for tax refunds, submitted in the deficiency bill pending in the senate. On the ground that the finance committee had been advised that only $25,000,000 in pending refund claims had been decided, Senator King said that the $100,000,000 item was just "a guess as to probable refunds." His motion to cut the item to $30,000,000 was defeated without a division. It was safe to assume, he said, that taxpayers had been unjustly loaded with additional assessments.

Charge Unfair Tactics.

Adams named companies which, he said, had been involved in amortization allowance disputes with the bureau, adding that investigation would show that these had been solved to the advantage of the companies as compared with treatment given "ordinary companies, like the Ford company."

Among the companies he named were the Standard Steel Car Co., the Aluminum Co. of America, the United States Steel corporation, Brown & Sharp Mfg Co., the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. and the Great Lakes Shipping Co.

Adams assented to a statement the first two named were "Mellon companies." He urged that the committee undertake a comparative examination of amortization allowances to these concerns.

ROXIE STINSON AGAIN IN PROBE OF DAUGHERTY

Tex Rickard Testifies and Says He Was "Bunked;" Attorney General Makes Another Statement.

The third week of the Daugherty investigation was to open March 26 with Miss Roxie Stinson, divorced wife of Jess Smith, friend of Attorney General Daugherty, ready to conclude her amazing story of "deals" in whisky, prize fight films, drugs and big politics.

In closing her story, which opened the Daugherty investigation, Miss Stinson was to finish reading her letters from Jess Smith, and other papers which, she said, support her long and startling tale of "deals," which she charges involve Smith, Daugherty and others of the attorney general's official and personal entourage since he took office.

The Carpentier film exhibition "deal" and whisky "deals" including the $200,000 New York bootlegging story given by John Goroni, also were to be developed this week. Fred C Quimby, New York partner of Tex Rickard in the film affair, and William A. Orr, New York Republican politician, were under orders to return.

Sobbing at times hysterically, and accusing Attorney General Daugherty of "enmeshing" her former husband, Jess Smith, in a maze of Washington intrigue, Roxie Stinson, divorced wife of Smith, played the stellar role in a dramatic scene last week before the senate Daugherty committee.

Accuses Daugherty.

Miss Stinson accused Daugherty of "intimidating" her in Cleveland, as she tearfully related in a broken voice how it came to happen that she was registered at a Cleveland hotel with Al Fink as her husband.

She said she had gone to Cleveland to see Fink about a "business matter," and he had made reservation for her. While they were having dinner in her room that night, she said, she inquired how she was registered and Fink told her "under a fictitious name." Subsequently, she learned that she was registered as his wife, she said, and immediately left the hotel. This was at 11 o'clock that night, she said.

John Goroni of the Alps Drug Co., New York, told the Daugherty committee that Will A. Orr had told him Howard Mannington, who had a desk in the "little green house on K street," got $2 a case on liquor withdrawals which he arranged. Goroni said once he paid $50,000 to Orr.

He said he also conferred with Thomas B. Felder regarding seizure of 7,000 cases of Scotch whisky. Felder said he was a friend of the attorney general, the witness said, and told him to go home and that he would get the liquor "sooner or later."

Rickard "Bunked."

Tex Rickard, fight promoter, told the committee that he "got bunked" when he arranged with Jap Muma, Will A. Orr and the mysterious "Ike" Martin to exhibit motion pictures of the Carpentier-Dampsey fight, with immunity from prosecution.

"They never did anything at all for their money," Rickard told the committee, adding Muma had told him he could get a law passed legalizing the showing of the pictures, but failed to do so.

Emphasing that none of them claimed any influence with Attorney General Daugherty, Rickard maintained that expecting passage of a law to legalize the showings, he went ahead and got fined instead. When he found they were not "delivering the goods," he revised the contract on a basis which contemplated Orr's influence in "fixing it" with the New York state board of censorship. Some results were obtained there, Rickard said, and as the contract finally was revised, he testified, Orr got a little more than $4,000 for his share and Martin and Muma each got a little more than $3,000.

Daugherty Exultant.

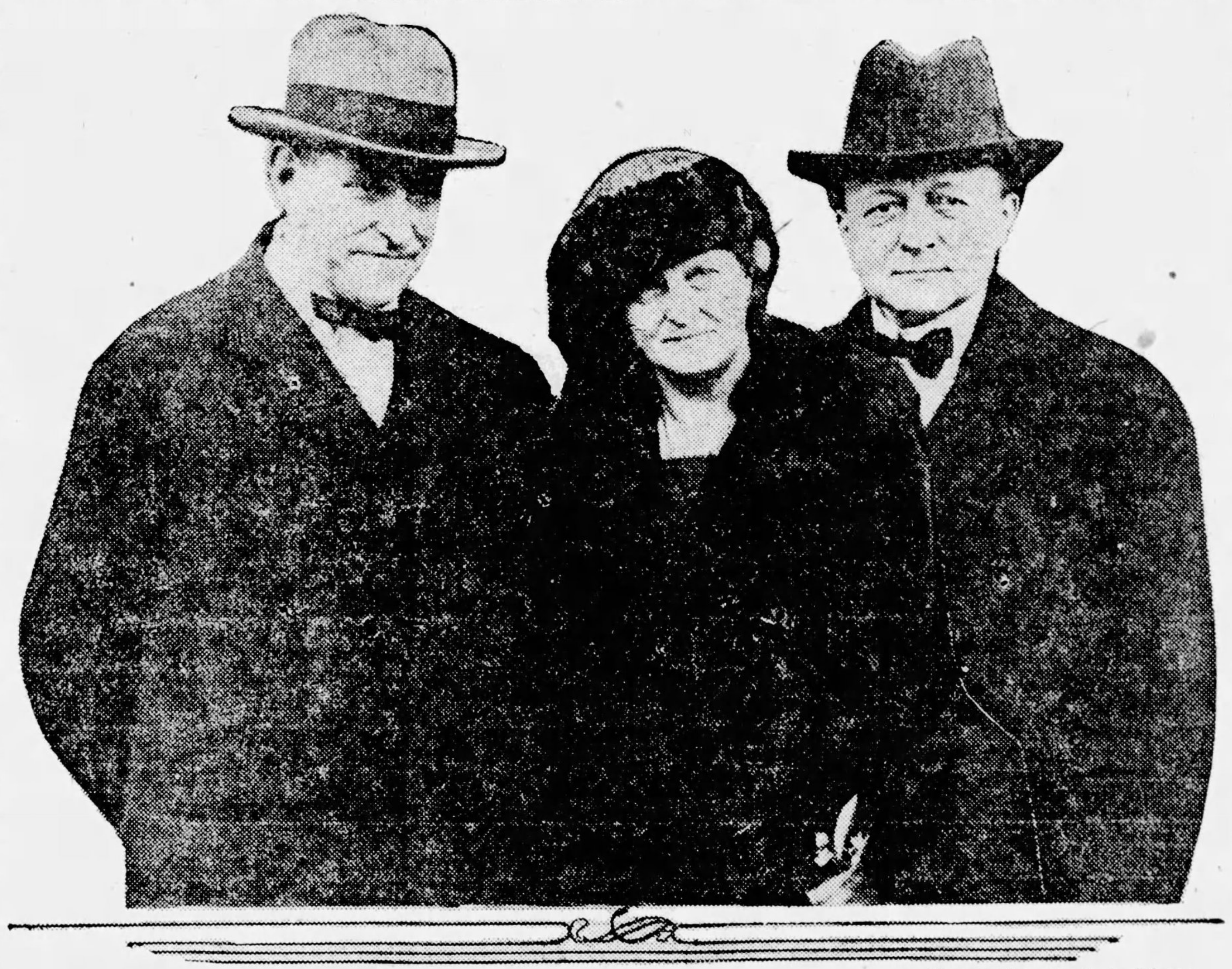
Attorney General Daugherty issued the following statement last week:

"The testimony failed again to identify or connect the attorney general with any of the matters which were considered by that committee.

"The bootlegging situation in New York and the prosecutions were aired by one of the gentlemen who

Continued on Page Two

Seek to Cancel Oil Leases



—Copyright, P. & A. Photo.

PHOTO shows, left to right, Robert Owen Roberts, special government oil counsel; Mrs. Pomerene and former Senator Atlee Pomerene, special counsel; as they arrived in Los Angeles recently. There the two investigators, on behalf of the government, were to file suits for the return of additional oil leases. They are also seeking to cancel the Teapot Dome lease.

CHINA'S RECOGNITION OF RUSSIA PRESENTS PROBLEMS TO JAPAN

The Chinese decision to recognize Russia presents to Japan the possibility of most serious developments in Northern China within the next six months.

It probably will be easy for China to make terms giving the Soviet a position of great advantage in this part of the world, where Japan is vitally interested. That position, if employed for the purpose of exerting pressure upon Japan, could be a powerful lever.

While recognizing the potential dangers arising from recent developments in Peking, the Tokio government finds it impossible to consider the resumption of relations with Moscow so long as the present Soviet attitude towards its international obligations persists. A high official said that there was no definite basis for hopes of an early settlement of Russo-Japanese differences. Since the arrest of 14 Japanese at Vladivostok, all of whom still are confined in a Russian prison, the feeling in Tokio has been that the Soviet deliberately slapped Japan's face, hoping thus to hasten recognition.

While one wing of the public warns the government against turning the other cheek to Moscow, a loud pro-Russian element is urging the final settlement of all differences by recognition.

Such action prior to the May election is improbable.

Another day of nervous excitement in the exchange market saw the yen drop to 42 cents.

Continuation of the fall is creating a difficult situation among American importers, who have sold large quantities of goods on the yen basis.

Americans, particularly those who contracted to furnish reconstruction supplies on a narrow margin, are not taking advantage of the urgency of Japan's post-earthquake needs. Their margin already has been wiped out by the precipitate drop of the yen.

Yejiro Ono, president of the semi-official industrial bank, said the government contemplates immediate steps to check the downward tendency, but many exchange bankers are less optimistic, several declaring their belief that it will go below 40.

Copyright, 1924, by Philadelphia Public Ledger Co.

TRIES TO LIFT 2.75 BEER LID

Light-Lager Element Aims to Start House Fight on April 21.

Prepare for a flood of beer propaganda. Representative Dyer of the house judiciary committee announced recently that beginning April 21 hearings will start on the many 2.75 beer bills simultaneously introduced March 4. They will continue "until all parties interested have been given an opportunity to present their views."

The hearing will not go into the question of altering the 18th amendment; only the enforcement act will be considered, Dyer said. The introducers of the beer bills assert that a beverage containing 2:75 per cent of alcohol by weight is not intoxicating.

"It also is claimed," Mr. Dyer said, "that a provision for 2:75 per cent by weight, will permit the manufacture of a light beer and that if it can be brought about it will be a great help in relieving the difficutly in the enforcement of the prohibition law, as well as in raising a large revenue—sufficient, at least, of paying the expenses of enforcement."

$3,000,000 in Bonds for Herrin Rioters

Williamson county's warfare on bootleggers went to the civil courts of Illinois last week, where constitutional procedure won the initial skirmish with a law enforcement program sponsored by the Ku Klux Klan.

S. Glenn Young, paid klan leader in dry raids, which aroused the county and resulted in rioting, was placed under bonds aggregating approximately $100,000 when arraigned before Judge Bowen on 55 indictments, charging assault with intent to murder, rioting and falsely assuming office. Seventy of his followers in the crusade to "clean up the territory" were placed under bonds totaling more than $3,000,000.

Arraignments followed a protest parade by klan supporters of Young in which "indignant citizens" thrice passed the courthouse.

Non-Rattling Tool Box Is Invented

A disappearing, non-rattling chest with pliers, monkey wrenches and all the other tools required by chauffeurs, is a new novelty in Berlin for automobilists. When not in use the tools are kept in little drawers under the car's running boards, entirely out of sight. Every sort of implement which a driver may need in making ordinary repairs is carried, and each tool fits into a padded groove which prevents rattling.

WOMEN READY TO TAKE STUMP

Kentuckians Are Willing to Fight for Parties in Elections.

No less than 22 Kentucky women, 13 Republicans and nine Democrats, none of whom is a candidate for office, will take the stump in support of their political views during the presidential campaign this year.

Some of the widely known women are Mrs. Christine Bradley South of Frankfurt, daughter of late Senator Bradley, and a member of the Republican national committee; Miss Laura Clay of Lexington, a pioneer in the women's suffrage movement whose tenets are strongly Democratic; Mrs. Alvin T. Hert, widow of "Tobe" Hert, for years Republican national committeeman from Kentucky, and Mrs. J. Campbell Cantrill, widow of the Democratic nominee for governor last year who died after being nominated.

The Republican state convention not only instructed the delegation to the national convention to vote for President Coolidge for president, but also instructed that the vote for vice president be cast for United States Senator Richard P. Ernst of Covington.

Up to the present time only one candidate has been mentioned among the Democrats, William G. McAdoo. The Democratic state convention, which will meet in May will decide upon Kentucky's choice at the national convention.

Senate Approves New Navy Chief

Selection of Curtis D. Wilbur, chief justice of the supreme court of California, to succed Edwin Denby as secretary of the navy was approved by the senate in an executive session of less than 10 minutes. There was said to have been no debate on the nomination and no roll call asked. The motion that he be confirmed was made by Senator Lodge.

President Coolidge upon being informed of the senate's action notified Judge Wilbur and it is understood, expects the new navy chief to come to Washington immediately.

The new secretary is to take up the duties of the office where they stood when Secretary Denby resigned. Mr. Wilbur comes to his new office not unfamiliar with navy problems, having been graduated from the naval academy in 1888, and always having maintained his interest in the sea, notwithstanding an active life at the bar and on the bench.

McAdoo Surprised at Georgia Support

William G. McAdoo, Democratic presidential candidate, said he was surprised at the strength of the endorsement he received in the Georgia primary.

"This result is especially gratifying," he said, "as it comes from the very heart of the territory in which the support of Senator Underwood was supposed to be the strongest."

In his speech at Sioux Falls, S. D., McAdoo declared that if he should be elected president he would call a special session of congress immediately after March 4, 1925, to consider the agricultural question and "do everything possible to re-establish those sound conditions of prosperity which are not alone vital to the farmers of the United States but absolutely indispensable to the welfare of the people as a whole."

Australian Bridge to Be Largest Span

Contracts have just been awarded by the New South Wales government for the construction of the largest arch bridge in the world. The principal span will be 1,650 feet long with heavy decorative granite towers. The total length of the arch and the approaches will be 8,370 feet and the headroom for vessels passing underneath will be 170 feet at high water. The height to the top of the arch will be 450 feet. The bridge, which will be built at a cost of $20,000,000, will span Sydney Harbor.

HAMON DICKER IS DENIED BY HARDING AIDE

Will Hays Tells Oil Committee Sinclair Did Not Give Stock to G. O. P. for Deficit.

Carmi A. Thompson, Cleveland, active in President Coolidge's campaign in Ohio, and a very close friend of the late President Harding, was called as the first witness this week in the oil inquiry, and denied knowledge of any Harding dicker for support of the Oklahoma delegation at the 1920 Chicago convention.

The witness said that he did not hear Jake Hamon, oil operator and Republican national committeeman for Oklahoma make a proposition of any kind to Senator Harding or his associates for the delivery of the Oklahoma delegation."

"He certainly made no such proposition to me," he said.

The atmosphere at the Chicago Republican convention in 1920 was surcharged with stories of "oil deals," the oil committee was told last week by Tiffin Gilmore, deputy secretary of state of Ohio, who was at Chicago as a Wood supporter.

One story was, Gilmore said, that oil operators had proposed to throw delegate support to Major General Wood if they were permitted to name the secretary of the interior. He said that he knew nothing about it "first hand," but that it was common talk that a "deal had been consummated between oil operators and the possible nominee."

Defeat Chosen.

Asked by Senator Walsh, Democrat, Montana, if he knew what reply General Wood had made, Gilmore said:

"I was told he walked up and down at his hotel and said it was a 'shady deal;' that he would have nothing to do with it; and that they would have to defeat him."

In a conversation he had after the convention with Carmi Thompson, an Ohio Republican leader who was the nominee of his party for governor in 1922, Gilmore said there was some discussion of a land claim in which Thompson was interested.

"What land did you refer to when you asked Carmi Thompson if he had the land?" asked Senator Bursum, Republican, New Mexico.

"The whole air was so surcharged I cannot tell. My impression was that it was some land adjacent to Bakersfield, Calif. I had never heard of Teapot Dome at that time."

"Did you gather the impression that Mr. Hamon (Jake Hamon, Republican national committeeman for Oklahoma) had anything to do with it?"

"I don't know what oil companies were in it. I think, however, that a young man named Moltor told me Hamon was mixed up in it."

Hays Denies Stock Story.

After failing to induce Harry F. Sinclair to testify before it, the oil committee received from Will H. Hays a flat denial of the story that Sinclair had contributed oil stocks to wipe out the deficit in the Republican party treasury after the 1920 campaign.

Sinclair refused to testify after the committee had voted unanimously to overrule the objections of his attorneys. Despite the committee's position, he said, he must reserve whatever evidence he has for the courts. The committee's only recourse now is to certify him to the senate for contempt, but members indicated that probably no such step would be taken.

Hays followed the oil operator and Teapot Dome lessee immediately on the witness stand.

"Do you know the witness who just left the stand?" asked Senator Walsh, the committee prosecutor.

"Yes sir, for eight or 10 years," replied Hays.

"It has been testified to before another committee," went on Mr. Walsh, "that Mr. Sinclair gave certain stock to wipe out a deficit of the Republican national committee. Tell us about it."

"It Is Not True."

"I can't tell you about it," returned Hays. "It is not true."

"You saw a statement in the New York Times that you would testify to such a donation?"

"Yes, but that story is untrue. It is false."

Hays said that he had no idea as to the source of the Times' statement.

"Would it surprise you to know that that information came from your office?" asked Senator Walsh.

"It could not have come from there," was the reply, "as it is not a fact."

Committee's Right Contested.

The right of the oil committee to proceed with its inquiry into the leasing of Teapot Dome and related subjects was challenged by counsel for Harry F. Sinclair, when he returned to the witness stand for questioning about his possible relations to the dramatic disclosures of recent weeks.

Attorneys for the operator based their objection on the Walsh resolu-

Continued on Page Two

Japan May Sue Teapot Witness

Mitsui company directors, who were heavy stockholders in the now dissolved Standard Aircraft Co., say they may sue Gaston Means for damages for his charges before the senate committee investigating Attorney General Daugherty.

Means' accusations concerning a $100,000 bribe to prevent the United States government's prosecution of the aircraft company and the transmission of the money by a German spy were indignantly denied by Takuma Dan, managing director of the Mitsui Gomei Kaisha.

Copyright, 1924 by Philadelphia Public Ledger Co.

WORLD-HISTORY IN THE MAKING

BELIEVING that this nation will go to everlasting perdition unless he saves it, Senator Robert Marion LaFollette has about made up his mind to become a candidate for president on a third party ticket. This statement is based on the signs of the times and what the political prophets are saying.

One newspaper's analysis of the LaFollette mind is like this:

"First he will destroy the Republican party, of which he is theoretically a member, by withdrawing from it and setting up a rival. Then his private organization, the third party, will swing into the ascendancy in the succeeding election. In other words, being on the verge of chaos, he would complete the chaos in order to rise, personally triumphant, from the ruins."

SENATOR LA FOLLETTE is a consistent political hell-raiser. He gets himself elected to the senate, term after term, because in his state there are enough voters with minds that go along with his to choose him as their prophet. At election time he is to all intents and purposes a Republican. He is like the black sheep who contributes nothing to the family support but gets home at meal time and puts his feet under the dining table, stuffs his fill and then kicks over the chairs, slams the door and goes off on a wild escapade.

MEASURED by the Republican standard of fealty, Mr. LaFollette is the wild man of Borneo. He doesn't fit in. Notwithstanding this he wants, and has wanted for a long time, to be president of the United States of America. It's a noble ambition, so far as ambition goes. But to attain his goal Mr. LaFollette would not be averse to imitating the villain who kidnaps the beautiful heroine.

The Wisconsin senator has reason to believe that both old political parties will be conservative in the next campaign. It is his opportunity to shine as the radical he unquestionably is and will continue to be.

This nation has always been conservative. No loud-mouthed radical ever occupied the presidential chair Upon conservatism the country has grown and prospered. The overwhelming majority of the people are consistently sane. The majority has never become radically crazy. Mr. Bryan discovered that more than a quarter of a century ago, though he was a mild-mannered reformer compared with LaFollette.

OUTSIDE of Wisconsin Mr. LaFollette has no great popular following. He lacks a winning personality. But this, apparently, has left him undaunted. The villain in the melodrama knows the beautiful heroine isn't crazy about him, but he always grits his teeth, snarls at the opposition and goes about the business of winning her, by fair means if possible, by kidnaping her if necessary.

If the ambitious radical is figuring on duplicating Colonel Roosevelt's performance in 1912 his logic is weak, and he will be riding to a fall when he permits himself to become a candidate on a third party ticket. His chance of gathering about him the following the popular Roosevelt had is not more than one in ten thousand. Where the late beloved Colonel had magnetism Mr. LaFollette has a sore head.

ALL THIS speculation grows out of the North Dakota primary election, which was held last week. President Coolidge came out of that preliminary conflict with a nice fat plurality. But LaFollette, as an independent radical, ran head of Senator Hiram Johnson, who had a straight-out preferential race with the President.

The one thing settled absolutely by that conflict—if anything can be positively settled in politics—was that Mr. Coolidge will be the nominee of the Cleveland convention in June. If Mr. LaFollette can get enough encouragement from the result to inspire him to run it may mean his final elimination from the Republican party. If there is such a result the Republican party will have reason to rejoice and be exceeding glad. It will give the back of the party's neck, where Mr. LaFollette has been sitting as a boil, a chance to heal.

NORTH DAKOTA, then, where there are many radicals and disappointed farmers, may have settled things to the satisfaction of the political prophets.

Coolidge followers maintain that the only simon-pure Republican votes cast in the North Dakota primaries were for the President and Senator Johnson; that those who pasted stickers on the ticket for LaFollette were in reality third party independents, who would not support either Coolidge or Johnson as the head of a Republican ticket.

So there you are—until further notice.

WOULD CHANGE INAUGURATION

Amendment Aims to Speed Legislation; to Banish Short Session.

A step toward adding another amendment to the constitution was taken last week when the senate, by a vote of 63 to 7, adopted a joint resolution to have presidents inaugurated the third Monday in January and the new congress go into office the first Monday in January after election.

The measure which was offered by Senator Norris, Republican, Nebraska, now goes to the house where as in the senate, a two-thirds vote is necessary for adoption. If approved by the house it will then go to the states for ratification.

Explaining provisions of the proposed amendment Senator Norris in a statement said:

No Session After Election.

"First—The congress elected in November will go into office on the first Monday in January and a session of congress will then begin. This means that as soon as congress is elected it will commence its official duties without delay instead of waiting 13 months before its members are actually sworn into office and under present conditions. This means the abolishment of the so-called 'lame duck congress.' The old congress will have no session after the election. Not only will the people be able to have their will expressed in the election translated into law without delay, but an old congress which may have been repudiated at the election will have no further function to perform.

"Second—It abolishes the existing short session. Under present constitutional provisions a congress assembles in December after election and runs until the fourth of March when it expires by limitation. It is in this so-called 'short session' of congress that all kind of jokers creep into the laws. The calendars of both houses are clogged and everybody knows that it is a physical impossibility to dispose of much important legislation pending. It is in the short session that bad laws are put on the statute books and desirable legislation lost in the rush. It is in the short session that filibusters are effective and a few determined men can block desirable legislation simply by taking up time.

New Presidential Clause.

"Third—Under the present constitution if the people fail to elect a president and the election is thrown into the house, it is the old congress that elects the president, and not the new. This amendment will reverse conditions and in such a case the president will be elected by the congress fresh from the people. Under present conditions a congress that may have been repudiated elects a president who holds office for four years.

"Fourth—Under the existing constitution if the people fail to elect a president at the election, and it is thrown into the house and the senate, and if the house and senate should under such conditions fail to elect a president, there is no provision of the constitution which provides who shall be president and there is no authority given to congress to provide by law who shall be the acting president. This amendment confers upon congress the power to provide by law who shall act as president in such emergency."

New Amendment Clause.

Having disposed of this amendment, the senate took up without delay a resolution of Senator Wadsworth, Republican, New York, providing for another one. This resolution proposes that ratification of constitutional amendments must be completed by three-fourths of the states within six years of their approval by congress and was made the unfinished business over the objection of Senator Jones, Republican, Washington, and several other senators who insisted that farm relief and the bonus should have right of way.

The Wadsworth proposal includes also a provision that congress, on request of two-thirds of the state legislatures, shall call a convention for amending the constitution. Another provision is that any state may change its vote up to the time when three-fourths have ratified the amendment under consideration or until one-fourth have rejected it. The final section states "that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the senate."

Mrs. Virginia Leslie

Health Brings Beauty

When You're Run-down, Weak or Nervous, You Do Not Look Well.

Cambridge, Ohio—"I was in a run-down state of health with scarcely ambition enough to do my housework, when I first learned of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, about a year ago. I had doctored but obtained no benefit, but one bottle of the Favorite Prescription put me on my feet and strengthened me in every way. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription proved to be an excellent tonic and nervine and I highly recommend it as such to all women who have become weak and rundown."—Mrs. Virginia Leslie, 415 Long St.

Your health is the most valuable asset you have—do not delay but obtain this "Prescription" now of your nearest druggist in tablets or liquid; or send 10c to Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel in Buffalo, N. Y., for trial pkg. or write for free medical advice.

—Advertisement.

Arabian Jackie Coogan Comes to U. S.

The mystic lure of the desert and tented tribes so enthralled Rex Ingram, movie director, that he brought a little Arab, Kado Abd-El-Kadir, home to the states with him.

In the above picture is Alice Terry, who is both a film star and wife of Ingram, and the "Jackie Coogan of Algiers." The picture was taken upon the arrival of the Ingram party in New York on the S. S. Aquitania.

The director says he is through with pictures and shortly will return to Africa with his wife to live.

WHEATLEY, SEEN AS FOE, KISSES THE KING'S HAND

It almost can be affirmed that one has never heard of King George having an intimate friend. King Edward had many, and they were mostly brilliant Jews, but King George has not identified anyone.

The new government places the king almost in a new light. From the things I hear it seems as if the king has found some friends.

Everybody knows that he is democratic, not by persuasion, but by inclination. During the war he was far more at ease in a soldiers' hospital talking to the men than to officers.

He prefers to talk with the colliery workers than with the colliery owners. It is common talk that the Prince of Wales prefers jockeys to royalty.

One may gather that the new turn of events is not distasteful to the king, and from what I am told of his graciousness to the new prime minister it augurs well.

Balked at Wheatley.

He was pleased with the ministerial list when it was submitted to him; he was in agreement with every appointment and he hesitated only over the name of the minister of health, who is notoriously the leader of the Clyde Socialists.

He repeated the name of "Wheatley" and shook his head irresolutely. The prime minister, however, assured his majesty that Wheatley was a desirable person. The king perused the document again and then he signed it, and after he signed it he added: "I do not feel any too happy about Wheatley," * * * and the prime minister again assured his majesty that Wheatley was a very appropriate person.

Then followed the "swearing in" of the ministers. And the king, to the astonishment of all, knew each man by sight, by name and by repute without hesitation. It was, I am told, a striking piece of stage management.

A Royal Stage Manager.

Further, he impressed them by acting as his own master of the ceremonies. He directed the ministers to form a semi-circle around him. Each one in turn then, according to tradition, kneeled upon a velvet cushion in front of him, swore allegiance with a New Testament in hand, which was the gift of the occasion and engraved with the name of each.

After this, they kissed the king's hand. I ascertained, however, that the hand kissing was more of a form than a fact and that an inclination of the head did not necessitate the "establishment of contact."

There was some suppressed amusement and anxiety when one of the new ministers, a miner by origin, and very corpulent, creaked in every seam and brace in the effort to kneel. The king even was moved to silent laughter.

When the ceremony was over the king took Mr. MacDonald aside and confided to him, with some delight, that ". . . of all my ministers, the one who gave me a really hearty hand kiss was * * * Wheatley!"

Copyright (New York World) Press Publishing Company, 1921.

I. W. W. Sues Police Chief

Suit for $50,000 damages was filed in Los Angeles by Alfred Kohn on behalf of himself and members of the I. W. W. against the sheriff, district attorney and chief of police, who, the complaint says, have "conspired to harass and annoy" the I. W. W. and to prevent peaceful enjoyment of its meeting place here.

SHORT ENDS OF WORLD NEWS

In its opinion made public last week awarding judgment of $1,077,000 to Swift & Co., Chicago packers, against the government, the U. S. court of claims took occasion to compliment the packing companies for their war-time conduct, and to censor by implication the position taken by the government representatives.

A landing force of 167 sailors and nine officers from the cruiser Milwaukee, at Amapala, Honduras, was rushed last week from that port to the Honduran capital where wild disorder prevailed. The American minister asked for the force to protect American legation and consular offices, fired upon by drunken soldiers, over whom the Honduran ministry lost all control.

Returns from the Georgia presidential primary brought William G. McAdoo's probable voting strength in the state convention to be held April 23 to 320 delegates. Senator Oscar W. Underwood of Alabama will have 84 delegates.

Forty billion cups of coffee, requiring 1,000,000,000 pounds of coffee bean and 40,000,000,000 ounces of cream—the equivalent of 12,500,000,000 pounds of milk, or one-eighth of the total production of the country—are consumed annually in the United States, it is estimated.

Cheered by thousands in holiday mood 25,000 marchers paraded up Fifth avenue in the annual New York St. Patrick's day procession.

The Prince of Wales' unfortunate habit of being thrown from his horse was brought to the attention of parliament last week. A member asked whether commons could call attention of the king to the risk the prince is taking.

Governor General Wood's 30 vetoes upon a total of 72 bills passed by the Philippine legislature include rejection of a joint resolution providing for a legislative commission to inspect conditions in the provinces and also certain items of the public works bills for which funds are not available.

War and state department officials last week jointly announced that the government would enter no agreement to extend immunity to Grover Bergdoll as an inducement for his return from Germany. A magazine last week announced that the draft evader had agreed to return and serve his sentence.

North Dakota's 30 votes in the Republican national convention in Cleveland will be cast for President Coolidge as the result of the recent primary election in that state. The North Carolina state convention instructed its delegates to cast their 24 votes for Coolidge.

Work of selecting a jury in the trial of Governor McCray of Indiana proceeded very slowly last week. The governor is charged with embezzlement of state funds.

The French government's financial proposals were passed by the senate, 151 to 23.

Operations were at a standstill last week in the plant of the Vinton Colleries Co. of Pennsylvania, in consequence of a strike by miners in protest against a wage reduction of one-third, or a return to the 1917 scale, notice of which was posted.

Americans in filing income tax returns poured $377,848,840 into the federal treasury this month, and nearly $100,000,000 additional is expected before the end of the month.

Definite plans for a third party movement were disclosed in Washington recently by friends of Senator LaFollette. His supporters said he had indicated a willingness to head an "independent" ticket in the event the Republicans nominate President Coolidge and adopts what he may consider to be a reactionary platform.

Edith Kelly Gould, former wife of Frank J. Gould of New York, in two weeks will receive the verdict of the French court as to whether she is entitled to one-half of Mr. Gould's wealth.

Graphic descriptions of the emotions of 18 men facing a slow death by suffocation were received last week by underground telephone from the crew trapped within the Japanese submarine No. 43, resting on the sea bottom off Sasebo harbor. Twenty-four men perished when the forward compartment was flooded in a collision with the warship Tatsuta.

William Jennings Bryan, 64 years old March 19, returned to Lincoln, Neb., to spend his birthday. He was honored at a public meeting.

American blue jackets are to remain in the capital of Honduras until American lives and property are afforded adequate protection by the Honduras authorities.

Pleas of not guilty to the conspiracy charges against them were filed in federal court in Chicago by Colonel Charles R. Forbes and John W. Thompson, St. Louis contractor, indicted by a grand jury which investigated alleged irregularities in the veterans' bureau.

Vestry of the Episcopal church of St. Mark's-in-the-Bouwerie in New York, has decided to defy Bishop Manning and uphold the rector, Dr. William Norman Guthrie, in the holding of dances which he introduced into church festivities.

Proprietors of practically every saloon and cafe in Pittsburgh, several hundred in number, were served with abatement notices last week, ordering them to stop selling liquor and to remove bars, fixtures, swinging doors and curtains under penalty of being cited for contempt of court.

The Chinese government has ordered the soviet envoy in Peking, L. M. Karakhan, to quit China.

Chief Justice Curtis D. Wilbur of the California state supreme court, was sworn in last week as secretary of the navy, the ceremony taking place in San Francisco.

The four army airmen attempting to circle the globe, rested in Seattle several days while workmen at the Sand Point aviation field converted the big air cruisers into seaplanes.

What Youngstown, O., leaders of the Ku Klux Klan say is the first "Negro klan" to be formed in the country, celebrated its organization recently by burning a fiery "L." The organization is known as the Loyal Legion of Lincoln.

Michigan Democrats will probably sent a delegation to the national convention in New York pledged to one favorite son ballot for Senator Ferris.

The steel industry figures prominently in an $18,000,000 construction program planned for northern Ohio during this year, figures compiled in Cleveland after a survey show.

Homer Durand of Coshocton, O., has announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for governor on a platform of light wines and beer and stricter enforcement of law.

The influenza epidemic throughout England is subsiding, although deaths from the disease in one week recently numbered nearly 1,000.

PRAISES DAWES' BANK EFFORTS

Commission Chairman Sees End of German Reparations Wrangle.

Eugene Mauclere, chairman of the guarantee commission and French delegates to the reparations commission gave an "interpretation of the more or less completed phases of the work of the experts committee."

Although M. Mauclere insisted that most of the information appearing in the press was without foundation he admitted that General Dawes' committee had finished its work as regards founding of a new German state bank to replace the reichsbank and somewhat similar to the Bank of England.

"The bank will include two departments," he said. "One for the issue of banknotes and the other for discount operations. The department entrusted with the issue of bank notes will have its headquarters in a neutral town, either Zurich or The Hague, will be administered by a neutral financier and will issue banknotes only up to an amount guaranteed by the commercial and industrial wealth of Germany. Inflation will be forbidden.

Discount Bank in Germany.

"The branch for discount operations will be situated in Germany under the management of a German financier. The chairman of the board of directors also will be a German with reich representatives among the directors, although the board will include foreign members, directors of the Banque de Paris et Des Pai Bas being likely to represent France in its council.

The Dawes committee now is investigating guarantees to be offered by the German government to secure the allied claims, customs and railways.

M. Mauclere said there had been no publication of the committees' reports, saying that in any case this would be unlikely until the final opinions of the experts had been discussed by the reparations commission and communicated by letter to the German government and the other powers represented in the discussion.

Says U. S. Sent Right Men.

Concerning the delegates themselves, M. Mauclere said: "The work of the experts is due mostly to the good will and spirit of equity shown by the American delegates. That the United States sent the right men is the opinion unanimously expressed among French delegates.

"Although some divergencies may arise in the general discussion of the experts' reports, it is nevertheless hoped that later they will succeed in having their view accepted by the allies as well as by the reich.

This fact would exert a beneficial influence upon the re-establishment of French as well as of German currency. There is no reason for the decline in the franc if we except foreign speculation and a certain lack of confidence shown by a few French people themselves. It is, therefore, above all, necessary that French citizens testify to a greater confidence in the financial future of their own country.

"There is no possible comparison between the franc and the mark, our government being firmly determined to forbid inflation in the issue of banknotes—a decision long ago agreed upon between the state and the Bank of France.'"

Copyright, 1924, by Philadelphia Public Ledger Co.

Harding's Last Type Is Presented to A. P.

The last "stick" of type set by President Harding was turned over to Frank B. Noyes, president of the Associated Press, last week, by W. F. Thompson, publisher of the Fairbanks, Alaska, News-Miner.

The type was set by the late president during his visit last July to Fairbanks, where he spent an hour in the composing room of the News-Miner.

Green Forgets Own Income Tax Returns

Chairman Green of the house ways and means committee was so busy with the new tax bill in congress, that he was unable to make out his own income tax return for the first installment due March 15.

He was found recently making out his return and admitted that he had been forced to ask for special dispensation to permit a late filing.

PERSHING PLANS RETURN VOYAGE

General Will Attempt to Sail Incognito From France to U. S.

General Pershing will return to the United States soon.

During his seclusion in Paris, he has completed writing an account of the World war from the events leading to America's entry to the armistice. The post-war chapters of his book will be concluded in this country.

The general left for France incognito last October with his sister to seek privacy which it was impossible in the United States. His return trip will be marked by the same precautions against publicity.

For more than six weeks after his arrival in France, however, he was occupied with engagements that could not be avoided, and finally he was compelled to conceal his whereabouts and plans from the public before he could find quiet seclusion. To accomplish this, he left his address with the American embassy at Paris and disappeared "somewhere in France."

WOULD BATTLE WHEN GOD CALLS

Methodist Bishop Modifies Anti-War Resolution; One Prefers Jail.

Differences of opinion as to whether the Methodist Episcopal church should pledge itself to refrain from participation in future wars developed last week at the New York east conference in Brooklyn. A report of a committee favors a definite stand against war.

Bishop Luther B. Wilson, presiding, repudiated a suggestion that the church pledge to refrain from future wars. The report was amended to read "that the church never again enter an offensive war."

Professor F. L. Strickland of Boston university declared he would rather go to jail than to have anything to do with another war.

"I saw the boys in my classes go to war and I prayed for them," he said, "but I say now that if any such situation should arise again I'll have nothing to do with it. I'd rather go to jail."

The Rev. F. B. Stockdale, Sayville, N. Y., said he hoped the general conference would go on record as refusing to fight at the order of any civil power unless in accordance with the dictates of its own conscience and to order its people not to fight without its permission.

"As it is now," said the Rev. Mr. Stockdale, "the state starts a war and the church shuts its mouth."

Bishop Wilson said: "I saw the soldiers in hospital and trench and it is my conviction that they were God's men fighting on God's side for the oppressed and the menaced. If I had to do it all over again, I would not do less, but I'd do more."

HAMON DICKER DENIED BY AIDE

Continued From Page One

tion, adopted by congress, directing annulment of the oil leases.

They pointed out that the resolution declared the leases were made under circumstances indicating fraud and corruption, and said that if that were true the committee had ascertained what it was directed to ascertain.

The oil committee resumed its hearings with a double-barreled surprise last week in the form of fresh evidence of oil stock speculation by government officials and further testimony about the famous $100,000 loan to Albert B. Fall.

Brokers' records submitted by an expert accountant showed that Attorney General Daugherty had dealt in both Sinclair and Doheny stocks since he entered the cabinet; that C. Bascom Slemp, now secretary to President Coolidge, also bought Doheny stock before he retired from congress in 1923; and that there were records of dealings also by Senators Curtis, Kansas, Elkins, West Virginia, and a number of representatives.

Price McKinney of Cleveland then testified that former Secretary Fall had sought late last year, when the committee was inquiring into Fall's finances, to have McKinney say that he had loaned $100,000 to the former secretary. That was before Fall made the same proposal to E. B. McLean.

Yokohama Population Still Below Normal

Although tens of thousands of citizens driven from Yokohama, Japan, by the great earthquake of last year are straggling back and trying to re-establish their homes, the population of Yokohama is still 150,000 less than it was on the morning of the fateful first of September, police statistics show.

Yokohama's population now is 291,250; on September 1 it was approximately 450,000.

Baltic State Turns to Russia

Seeking markets, Lithuania is looking to the East. Hence certain progressive elements are planning to build a new railroad to connect with the lines of Russia at Shavli. British capital has been obtained; construction will begin this summer, and the rolling stock will consist of 38 locomotives and 700 freight and passenger cars.

TRAGEDY TINGES PREMIER'S LIFE

Wife Who Helped English Leader Up Ladder Died in 1911.

The achievement of Ramsay MacDonald in rising from an envelope-licking clerk to the highest political position in Great Britain is tinged with tragedy in the thought that his wife, who labored with him in his struggles to improve the position of the poor, died before great honors came to him.

A memorial erected by Mr. MacDonald and her friends to Mrs. MacDonald in front of their former home in Lincoln's Inn Fields has, with Labor's advent to power, changed from an unsung marble group and wooden bench to a center of public pilgrimage. Daily hundreds leave the rumbling traffic of Fleet street and the Strand to stroll through the quiet little park near which the memorial,—with the woman's arms outstretched to welcome a host of little children identifies itself thus: "This seat was placed here in memory of Margaret Ethel MacDonald, who spent her life in helping others."

Mrs. MacDonald died in 1911, leaving five children, none of them grown at the time, to the care of their father. Her death must have saddened many other children, for all her life she had devoted time, thought and work to improving the lot of little ones in poverty. As a school girl she worked at a small boys' club in Kensington, and later education claimed her keen interest. To the grown-up poor, as well as their offspring, she lent a hand of help, one of her principal aims being to improve the working conditions of barmaids and charwomen.

Mrs. MacDonald's interests were political as well as humanitarian, but perhaps the former was but a means of attaining her ambition in the latter respect. She was the daughter of Dr. J. H. Gladstone, a scientist of some repute, and she first met Mr. MacDonald in 1895. Later, for years, their home was crowded, once every three weeks, with men and women busy in the service of the Labor party. But her home was not a political salon, as are the drawing rooms of many of the wealthy wives of politicians. Mostly it was a place where friends were always welcome.

PROFESSOR SEES HONOR AT STAKE

Says Cheating Is Bane of Colleges; Urges All to Work.

High ideals of manhood were set before students of the University of Michigan in a recent address in which President Marion L. Burton sought to correct certain tendencies in the life of students of the university.

"Cheating is the bane of American colleges. Curious fallacies prevail in student minds upon this matter. They resort, like all human beings, to specious philosophies to cloak natural laziness. Most of the arguments brought forward are merely forms of self-deception. Even an honor system is not necessary for honest men. A real man is square with himself, with his fellow students and with his university.

Decency Must Survive.

"Decency characterizes all men who honestly may lay claim to the title of manhood. It simply requires a man to exhibit a certain amount of propriety in manners, speech and conduct. It asks him to be respectable and to banish vulgarity. There are some violations of this principle which real men will not tolerate. Wit and humor need not be based on sex appeals. A real man is instinctively repelled by filth and obscenity. In the long run he prefers to be a gentleman.

"A virtue like chivalry may not appeal strongly to the present generation, but it has a truth for today which cannot be ignored. Knightly honor did mean something in its day. The position of women has changed and it must be recognized, even by the unwilling, that she is a normal part of society. All of this must be recognized more clearly in our attitude to the women of the campus and to co-education. It is here to stay. Any discussion of that fact is useless.

When a Man's a Man.

"Self-respect is the inevitable mark of every true man. It tests him severely at every point. It requires inner standards of judgment, self-restraint of a high order, a genuine mastery of his own little world, and above all, active, persistent opposition to the things he disapproves.

"Without industry no man is a man. A person finds himself only in hard, painstaking effort. It is the indefatigable scientific worker who frequently and unexpectedly finds new truth. Life must be positive, full to overflowing with hard work. Continuous effort will create mental enthusiasm and intellectual curiosity. When you acquire them, our concern for your standards largely will vanish. Real happiness is found in work and worthy human relationships."

King Regrets Sea Offers No Rivals

King George, a keen yachtsman, announces he has decided "with the greatest regret" not to race his big yacht Britannia this year in consequence of lack of competitors in her class. He will, however, commission her for cruising purposes.

He laid up the yacht in 1922 for reasons of economy but had her thoroughly overhauled in 1923 when in great racing trim she won 11 firsts, 6 seconds and one third in 26 races. This was the Britannia's 30th season.

Turkish Suffragists Defeated

Women have not yet won the vote in Turkey. The national assembly at Angora adopted the first 17 articles of the new constitution but the 10th, which specified that every Turk upon completing his 18th year was entitled to vote in parliamentary elections, was amended, after lively discussion, by insertion of the word "male."

NEWS FROM CAPITAL

What Congress Is Doing

The senate oil committee went into details of deals in oil stocks, obtaining from an expert accountant reports of such by Attorney General Daugherty and members of the senate and house.

The house passed the soldier bonus bill, 355 to 54.

Tex Rickard told the Daugherty committee he had been "bunked" when he arranged with Jap Muma, Will A. Orr and "Ike" Martin to exhibit motion pictures of the Carpentier-Dempsey fight with immunity from prosecution.

Senator Watson, Republican, Indiana, a member of the finance committee, predicted the soldier bonus bill would be given priority over the tax measure.

The senate finance committee approved changes in the revenue law advocated by treasury officials to tighten provisions for tax collections on gains from sales and exchanges by corporations.

The navy department announced a program of strict economy for future administration of oil land.

A resolution calling up Secretary Weeks for full information about sale of arms to Mexico was adopted by the senate.

The Daugherty committee went into a maze of charges having to do with illicit liquor withdrawals in 1921 and payments and "splits" alleged to have been made.

Chairman Hall of the interstate commerce commission wrote to congress on the question of unnecessary conflict with usages of international land and transportation in enforcing the merchant marine act.

The house rules committee recommended an investigation of charges of duplication in government bonds while investigation of prohibition enforcement was proposed in a resolution by Representative Kindred, Democrat, New York.

The senate finance committee rejected a house amendment to the revenue bill on stock profits taxes, retaining the treasury provisions.

Chairman Smoot of the senate finance committee introduced a new bonus bill in the senate, providing life insurance policies payable only at death.

The senate interstate commerce committee reported the Gooding bill proposing drastic amendment of the long and short haul provisions of the interstate commerce act.

Gossip of an "oil deal" at the Republican convention of 1920 was gone into by the senate oil committee which examined Tiffin Gilmore, deputy secretary of state of Ohio and a Wood supporter. James G. Darden told of a Teapot Dome venture in which he was interested.

The long pending nomination of Walter L. Cohen, Negro Republican leader of Louisiana to be comptroller of customs for the New Orleans district, was confirmed by the senate.

The supreme court held the federal trade commission has no authority for unlimited inspection of books of corporations engaged in interstate commerce.

The court of claims dismissed 28 suits brought for compensation as an outgrowth of seizure by the United States of German, Austrian and neutral-owned ships during the war.

It was learned that the Italian ambassador has indicated the readiness of his government to conclude a liquor treaty with the United States along the lines of that with Great Britain.

Gerald O. Holdridge, former agent of the department of justice, told the Daugherty committee the attorney general was concerned in a conspiracy to exhibit the Dempsey-Carpentier fight films.

The state department made public a note rejecting the suggestion of France for the creation of an international agency to deal with questions arising out of relief credits during and just after the war.

Secretary Work in a report to congress declared the Colorado river a "local menace" and said the government should determine at once a definite plan for its control and conversion into a national asset.

Irving B. Laughlin of Pittsburgh was nominated to be minister to Greece.

A bill authorizing the expenditure of $7,500,000 for the improvement of roads and trails, inclusive of bridges in the national parks and monuments, under jurisdiction of the interior department was passed by the house and sent to the senate.

Plans of the navy department for a naval base at Alameda, Calif., were disapproved by the house naval committee. The vote was six to 12.

The Davis cup drawings were held at the White House with President Coolidge opening the ceremony.

Two proposals to limit presidents to one term under constitutional amendment were debated in the senate.

Senator Caraway, Democrat, Arkansas, charged Attorney General Daugherty is being kept in office for his "supposed political influence."

Both Secretary Hughes and Postmaster General New declared they had had no discussion regarding prize fight films, and the latter said neither President Harding nor Attorney General Daugherty were present at the exhibition of the Dempsey-Carpentier fight films at the home of E. B. McLean.

Representatives of western states concluded their argument before the interstate commerce commission for lower grain freight rates.

The house adopted an amendment to the naval appropriation bill which would request the President to initiate a move for another naval limitation conference.

Tax allowances and refunds for 'Mellon companies' came in for attention both in the senate and in the senate committee investigating the internal revenue bureau.

Members of the senate finance committee discussed revenue legislation with President Coolidge without conclusions being reached.

President Coolidge decided to ask the agricultural credit corporation to assist northwestern wheat growers to diversify their crops.

The department of agriculture said the agricultural outlook for this year indicated that farmers were undertaking a normal production program.

Arbitration treaties between the United States and 16 other American nations were favorably reported by the senate foreign relations committee.

The senate approved a constitutional amendment which would have newly elected congresses and presidents take office in January following their election.

ROXIE STINSON AGAIN IN PROBE

Continued From Page One

was the principal witness and demonstrated beyond question that he was guilty of violations of the law, but his testimony merely showed that the district attorney's office in New York arrested and prosecuted the whole crowd, although they were unsuccessful in securing convictions in a few cases.

"So far as the liquor transactions were concerned and the permits that were traded in by these New York bootleggers, the whole matter was before the prohibition division which operates under the treasury department and is not under the jurisdiction of the department of justice. In no way did the testimony embarrass or implicate in any way the attorney general in any matter that could properly be the subject of any criticism of his department."

Doorn Sees William Stroll Each Sunday

William Hohenzollern, once German emperor, has taken to the habit of a stroll every Sunday afternoon, a practice that has been popular among the family men of Germany for many generations.

The former ruler usually is accompanied by his wife, Princess Hermine, and her three children, and the stroll lasts for an hour or two along the highways in the country stretching away from William's castle.

Pullman Surcharge Lifted

An interlocutory injunction restraining the operation of the law recently passed by the South Carolina legislature forbidding the collection of Pullman surcharges on state travel was issued recently by the United States circuit court after a hearing.

Cured Her Rheumatism

Knowing from terrible experience the suffering caused by rheumatism, Mrs. J. E. Hurst, who lives at 204 Davis Avenue, B8 Bloomington, Ill., is so thankful at having cured herself that out of pure gratitude she is anxious to tell all other sufferers just how to get rid of their torture by a simple way at home.

Mrs. Hurst has nothing to sell. Merely cut out this notice, mail it to her with your own name and address, and she will gladly send you this valuable information entirely free. Write her at once before you forget.

MEN BRACE-UP

Make Life Worth Living—Use

O-PEP-O

The tonic capsules supreme for those suffering from loss of vigor, glandular deficiency, nerve weakness, lack of ambition and premature age. O-PEP-O will increase your circulation, vigor and strength. It will build you up, and make you fit. Positively not harmful, guaranteed to comply with all pure food and drug acts. Send for trial package postpaid, $1.00. O-PEP-O Co., 953 Grace St., Chicago, Ill.

Enjoy Eating Without Dyspepsia

Eat What You Like, Avoid or Stop Sour Risings, Gassiness and Such Distress—Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets Make Your Stomach Comfortable.

In the day's battle with all sorts of business complexities, many a man invites trouble by going without food. He wants to avoid distress but merely brings it on. If he will eat his regular meals and help them to digest by using Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets he will work better, eat better, sleep better and feel good all the time, if he has been bothered with indigestion. These tablets give the stomach the alkaline effect to make it sweet, stop acid risings and gassiness, digest meats and prepare the food for nourishment. It is a valuable aid to those who work hard and need the vital elements of good food. Get a 60-cent box of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets at any druggist's and fortify yourself in the battles of the business world. —Advertisement

What Every Ruptured Man Should Know

New Device Ends Truss Torture—You Can Work, Run, Climb, Lift, Jump and Bend—Thousands in Use Sample

SENT FREE

Don't suffer another day from an old-fashioned, ill-fitting torturing truss. Here is prompt, positive relief—guaranteed. It's no longer necessary for ruptured people to sit around idle refraining from hard exercise or everyday pleasures and living in constant misery. A new invention, the discovery of an Ohio genius, and called the Akron Resilient Rupture Pad, has changed the old time methods of Rupture treatment and is bringing new joy to thousands.

This simple device permits you to work, climb, lift your limit, jump, bend, stoop, reach as high as you can and hold a heavy weight there. You can enjoy the pleasures of life without putting your body through an ordeal of torture and danger. Many users report complete recovery—every sign of rupture gone.

Are you ruptured? Do you need this kind of help? Then send your name and address to E. H. Scott, Suite 569-C, Scott Bldg., Akron, Ohio, and a FREE SAMPLE RESILIENT PAD in a plain sealed wrapper will be sent you promptly. Send no money. No cost or obligation at all. Mr. Scott simply wishes to prove at his own expense that a ruptured person can be placed on the road to recovery without injury to the body. This is your Free Opportunity to make the test. If you want relief write Mr. Scott today.

—Advertisement.

RURAL WELFARE

EDITED BY A. P. SANDLES

CARELESS ABOUT VOTING—
A Big Fellow Scolds.

We heard James M. Beck make an address. He is solicitor general of the United States. He is part of the working force in the cabinet office of the attorney general of the United States.

In his speech he said that the census of 1920 showed that there were [illegible] voters in the United States. In 1920, in a national election, only [illegible] voters actually cast a ballot.

In 1922, when senators, congressmen and governors were elected only about 20,000,000 voted. In 1920 less than half our voters went to the polls. In 1922 still fewer voted.

Mr. Beck insists that he or she who does not vote ought to have the right of voting taken away from them as a penalty for neglect of duty.

Farm folks are not the only class that is careless about doing their full duty on election day. All classes are more or less negligent.

In the old days, young and old, would put on a cap and oil cloth cape and march by the hundreds and thousands and shout for a favorite candidate every time that an election day approached.

No doubt many of our old-time Blade readers have carried a torch and worn cap and cape in the parade and afterwords used the whole outfit to go coon hunting. We have done those very things. In fact we would like to do 'em again. Mr. Beck's big message was to vote and know what we are voting for. It is safety-first for our nation. Do it now.

JUST A LITTLE LATE—
Is It a Habit of Yours.

Just a little late. How often has this been true? How many of us have the habit of being just a little late? Do we get any fun out of being just a little late? We want the expression just a little late to ring in your ears and run many times through your mind.

A meeting is dated to start at 8 or 2 o'clock. The chairman is often just a little late. Then the meeting may drag and lag. If it starts on time folks know that there is a master man or woman at the wheel and will do business right away.

You are to meet a committee at a certain time or place. The others are there. They wait. You are just a little late. Their time is worth as much as yours, or more. You have created something in their minds that does no good to you.

You have agreed to pay or do something at a certain time. You are just a little late. You did not quite make your date. This habit may ruin your credit. You may lose more by being 10 minutes late in the long run than you can make in 10 years.

Your intention is to select your season's seed on time. You hope to plow and prepare your seed bed on time. You expect to put your seed in the ground on time. Your old habit has you handcuffed. You are just a little late. The crop is not quite as good as you expected. You may want to quarrel with your farm and your job. You may want to move to town and take orders from a boss. Even there you may be just a little late.

BOILED CABBAGE SENATORS—
Old Clothes and Buttermilk.

Glad we got some common folks in congress. We are willing that they wear a blue ribbon. We hope they make good in doing the farmer some good.

Some time ago the farm bloc, which has been so much cussed and [illegible], showed signs of working at cross-purpose. By so doing they would weaken their cause and effort to protect American agriculture in congress.

Senator Capper of Kansas is rather a wise fellow. He was and is the farm bloc leader. He made an effort to save his ship. He did. Here is the story of the clever way in which he did it:

"The threatened breach in the ranks of the farm bloc has been healed. Senator Capper of Kansas is again firmly established as the leader of the group. He invited to his house recently 21 senators for an old-fashioned farmers' dinner and he asked them to come in their old clothes. They did and they feasted on ham and cabbage and washed it down with buttermilk with quite apparent relish. The farm situation was discussed at length and, although no formal program was adopted, it was decided to force through congress, if possible, farm relief measures ahead of all other legislation. It was decided to support immediately a resolution calling upon the interstate commerce commission to reduce freight rates on farm produce. Since that time there have been indications of a concerted move to get back of the proposal for a ship canal from the Great Lakes to the sea, in addition to other measures on the program."

DREAM OF HOME—
Is Fondest Hope of All.

We would like to paint a picture of the man, wife and family who have a dream of home and happiness. A clear title to each.

To possess a home. To own land. To be the keeper of flocks and herds. To gather harvest. To rise with the morning. To sit under the shade of a tree as dusk and dark come on. To grow old happily and gracefully. What joys. Kings never had a greater heritage.

Do our ideals of today run along these lines? Do we have as many wedded pairs starting in life with the same determination to have and own a home as we had 40 years ago? Does the farm pay as much profit to arouse such ambitions?

The records and research of the United States department of agriculture show that in the past three years eight farmers in every 100 in the great middle west lost their farms and their savings of years from various reasons.

Do such conditions encourage the young man and his bride to settle down to farm life or go to town and get weekly wage, pay rent and spend most or all the money they make?

How many girls marry a man today and insist before marriage that there must be an effort made to actually own a home as soon as possible?

How many young wives are willing to forego some of the frills of modern styles and entertainments in order to save money and help that husband to own a home?

Who needs to reform the most in this day and age, the man or the woman? Who wants an auto and joyride the most? Who wants to keep up with the latest style and fashion at the expense of not having a home?

Who wanted to buy the blue-sky bait and worthless bonds and stock? Who wanted to get-rich-quick and turned over good coin and cash to the smart fellow stranger?

Did the husband want a dozen-dollar shirt and the wife want a $15 pair of showy shoes? Are man and wife both alike in life as we find it today everywhere? How can we break the chains that bind us?

A GOOD PEDIGREE—
Which Way—Up or Down.

Many folks boast of their pedigree. They wear a feather in their cap because some of their ancestors may have done something worth while. They rest on their oars. They expect the world to hand them an easy job because they claim to have a good pedigree with not much else to their credit. They have not done much for their grandchildren to boast about.

Many stockmen boast and boost the pedigree of the animals which are offered for sale. Sometimes they talk too much about pedigree. They may want to cover up some blemish or defect in the animal to be sold and they want to whitewash it by leaning on the pedigree.

The carbolic acid test of man or beast is what the present man or animal is worth. A fine pedigree is a credit. But many fellows in the pen today have a good pedigree, but they have ruined it and themselves also.

Pure bred animals are the best to grow. But in buying animals the buyer must be sure that he is getting a good animal as well as a good pedigree. A woman who is taking unto herself a husband must look the man over for ringbone and spavin as well as look over his pedigree.

Pedigrees, like husbands, are often abused and misused. They may be only the sign board pointing the right direction. Look the article over itself, and you may find some reason to detour before you buy or marry.

GET THE BEAN HABIT—
Soy Is the Boy.

The bean booms. It is a big noise. We mean the bean named soy. To the soil it brings joy. Give it a chance to work for you once and you will stick to it through thick and thin.

It pays a profit and rebuilds your soil. Agstone puts sour soil in good humor and makes it a better friend of the big bean boom.

The bean is not so particular as clover and other legumes. It will do good work on a poorer field. Give it a chance. Sing a song of soy beans for farm and live stock. Do it now.

BIG PARTY MEETINGS—
Cleveland and New York.

The elephant and the donkey will both hold meetings this summer and nominate candidates for president of the United States.

The Republicans will meet in Cleveland in June. Two weeks later the Democrats will meet in New York city.

The G. O. P. will park their elephant near the Canadian boundary line and the Democrats will hitch their donkey near to the 12-mile limit line of the Atlantic ocean.

To the old-timers it looks like both parties might take a drink of liquor during the big political powwows.

Big efforts will be made to moisten the platforms of both of the old political parties. The common people must be on guard. There is so much noise about graft and Teapot Dome scandal that the liquor fellows may try to take advantage of conditions. If they do the dear people will awaken to the fact when too late, that a wet candidate has been named by both the old parties. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.

BEAUTIFY FAIRGROUNDS—
And Schoolhouse Premises.

This is the time of year to plan some work on fairgrounds and around the school house premises. Time to decide what shall be done to beautify these public places.

Perhaps there should be some tree and shrubbery planting done. The fact that you may not be on the school board or the fair board is no reason why you should not make suggestions to those who have these grounds in charge. They will appreciate your suggestion and interest.

Paint the fences and buildings if they need it and the money can be raised. It will make both school and church folk better.

COLLEGE COST—
When Will It End?

Every year we add to the cost of going to college. Every year we make it harder and more expensive to qualify ourselves for any of the learned professions. Where is the end?

The day is almost here when it will be impossible for those in humble homes to hope to have a college course. Why shut the door of opportunity to any person, rich or poor?

What if Abraham Lincoln would have had to comply with all the conditions and pay all the costs we now must meet to get an education? Will we close the door to those who might some day render great service, as did Lincoln, for humanity?

We add cost to school, to church, to lodge, to roads and often get less service than we used to get in the old days when we had the good judgment to practice economy.

ARE FARMERS POLITE—
Courtesy Counts for Much.

A Blade reader writes and asks whether farm folks are as polite as they ought to be. She thinks there is room for improvement. She is one of them. She wants country folks to be as courteous and polite as any other class of people.

This lady makes a good suggestion. Farm folks should see to it that they have a little polish and ear-marks of culture. By not mixing in company as much as those who live in town, farm folks may become a little negligent and forgetful of the best manners.

We have some habits and manners out of some of the so-called society people that led us to believe that farm folks have more horse-sense than some of those who are dressed up "fit to kill."

NO TAX REDUCTION—
Unless We Get Less Expense.

Yes, we all want less tax. That's the cry from one end of the world to the other. How can we bring this great need about?

To get less tax we must have less expense. We have built up our tax levies to meet our needs for tax money. Where will we start to reduce?

Let's start on you. What service of government can you do without and are willing to stop it to reduce taxes?

What officeholders would you fire in order to reduce taxes? What school teacher's salary would you lower? What public improvement would you stop? What health safeguards are you willing to do without?

What courts would you abolish? What police protection would you agree to dispense with and take your chances?

Is it not a fact that you could hardly answer these questions until you had done a lot of thinking? Is it not a fact that the mere asking of these questions shows that you have not kept yourself posted on what has been going on in the way of increasing jobs, salaries, expense and taxes?

Think before we kick.

HALT THE COST—
Washington Increases Price.

In the past few years the high cost road hogs have had regular headquarters in Washington. They work to get federal aid road money to be appropriated by congress.

This appropriation has handcuffs on state and county road officers. The U. S. bureau of roads want to dictate the kind of road and what material shall be used to build the road. Home folks are dull and dumb. The long-distance dictator at Washington must boss the job.

Now a bill is pending to vote many millions of dollars for roads. This sum to be divided among states. The bill as proposed will provide that the government will pay not more than one-half the cost of the road up to $40,000 per mile. That is the government will not pay more than $20,000 per mile for its share.

This bill is written exactly as the road hogs want it. Forty thousand dollars per mile. One-half will likely be grab and rake-off. This policy is in line with what has been going on in Washington for years—skin the people.

How long will we stand for rotten politics at Washington? How long will we let the grafters stay out of jail? How long will the cement trust and other material interests hold Uncle Sam by the throat and make him deliver millions to dishonest so-called society sissies who think they have a right to rob the government and they get mad at us if we dare to make a kick or ask them to be honest.

Write to your congressman and tell him to either vote against the road hog grab or vote to cut that $20,000 to $10,000 per mile. Even that is too much.

You folks who live in the hill country, if you had $5,000 per mile spent on your home township and county roads you would get out of the mud and get more out of life and feel more like staying on the farm the rest of your days. Write the letter to your senators and to your congressman and ask them where they stand on this hog grab.

RADIO AND LIGHTNING—
Will Be Work and Play.

Lightning will do more work on the farm in the future. The radio will help us to play and stay at home evenings.

Water power is rapidly being hitched up to do what man orders it to do. Running water is changed into lightning that follows the wire to the place where it is to do its labor.

Some of the dreamers say that lightning can be made to work without wires. Wonders never cease.

The radio now talks, sings, preaches and teaches without any outside wires. Just tune in and it talks and tells the story of what is in the sky. We are scared now. So much going on. Ghost and spook stories may come back.

WRITE TO WHITE—
He Is Just Right.

Prof. J. W. White is the soil expert at the Pennsylvania State Agricultural college and experiment station.

Recently Mr. White gave a radio talk about liming the soil by using either the raw pulverized limestone or the burned lime. His talk on this subject, through the sky, has attracted wide attention.

Here is what the journal Keystone prints about his message.

"Farmers in Pennsylvania are applying about 300,000 tons of agricultural lime annually to the soil; yet they are using only about one-tenth of the amount they should, according to J. W. White, in charge of experimental work in soils at the Pennsylvania State college. It is estimated that 75 per cent of the soil in Pennsylvania, or about 9,000,000 acres, needs lime. Professor White states that 1,500,000 tons should be applied annually for the hay crop alone. In addition, a like amount should be used annually as a top dressing for the rejuvenation and maintenance of the 4,000,000 acres of permanent pastures in the state, he says. It is said that a fourth of all the limestone used for all purposes in America is quarried in Pennsylvania, and that 1,200,000 acres of farm land is underlaid with high grade limestone."

OIL THE SQUEAK—
Don't Be a Freak.

Do you oil the squeak? Do you know that a squeak means a wearing out? A squeak is machinery kicking on the treatment that you are giving it. Will you wait for the break to come?

Here is some advice that will fit you. We picked it up along the way. It's good for farm folks to read as follows:

"Particularly on the rough roads over which farmers are compelled to drive most of the time the proper action of the body springs of his car or truck is a matter of great importance. If the leaves of the springs do not slip freely, or if the spring binds in the hangers, the chance of breakage is greatly increased.

"The wear and breakage of the springs themselves is not, however, the most important damage done when this vital part does not work properly. Springs are not only used in car construction to provide for the comfort of the passenger but also to relieve the stresses which the irregularities of the road would otherwise put upon all parts of the machine.

"When springs do not function properly, the excessive jar causes unnecessary wear on the motor, rapidly destroys the battery, racks the chassis and body, and injures the wheels and tires. A little oil on the hanger pins and in the seam between the leaves will keep the springs working properly and will reduce repair bills."

ARE QUAKERS RIGHT—
They Stand Against War.

"If a country is worth living in it is worth fighting for. I have no use for those who do not agree to this principle of government."

Thus spoke Theodore Roosevelt in a public address the first campaign he was a candidate for president of the United States.

In his audience were some 2,000 Quaker folks. They preach against war. They were mostly Republicans in their party belief. Teddy was told before his address to soft pedal on war or he might lose the Quaker vote in the coming election. The above remarks were his answer to the request. He told these peace loving folks that he did not care for the votes of those who would not fight for their country. He got the solid Quaker support.

Is the Quaker right in his stand against war? In large measure, yes. The Christian church is preaching against war today. The grafter and the selfish and ambitious boss are for war.

The Man of Galilee gave His message of "Peace on earth, good will toward men." Did He give it in vain? Does His appeal fall on deaf ears today?

The Quaker and other peace loving creeds are giving us something to think about as we struggle through the gloom of after war results.

BOOM GARDEN—
Give It Square Deal.

Right now is the time to treat the garden right. Be its friend. It will respond in kind. Feed it and it will feed you.

Suppose you took as good care of your whole farm as you do the garden. Prosperity would smile and hand you a fat purse.

Be on time with your garden program. Get good seed bed. Then get good seed. Good drainage will prove a blessing to that garden spot and plot. Agstone will make it sweet and be a garden booster. Same is true with flower beds and shrubbery.

REASON WHY—
It Pays to Advertise.

"A many may guy,
And a man may lie,
And a man may puff and blow;
But he can't get the trade
By sitting in the shade
And waiting for business to grow."

Mr. and Mrs. Blade Reader, as a rule it is safer to deal with him or her who advertises and with him who tells you what his prices are, than it is to trade with the merchant who has gone to sleep at the switch and who is not keeping up with the procession.

You better patronize the merchant who has fresh goods on his shelf or counter than to be buying old things. Advertising pays both the merchant and the customer. Do it now.

RETURN BORROWED BOOKS—
Do Not Neglect This.

Do you have any books in your home that do not belong to you? Have you been careless about returning books that you have borrowed from your friends and neighbors?

Many folks borrow books. They often prove to be good bookkeepers. It may be that if we are slow in returning books that we may forget to return other things which we have borrowed.

Borrowing from neighbors is not always a happy custom. Some harsh feelings have been caused by borrowing, failure to return or the bringing back of some article in damaged condition.

CHEAPER TO KEEP WELL—
Than It Is to Get Well.

Keep well. Observe the common rules of health. Do not eat too much. Many cases of rheumatism, kidney trouble and high blood pressure come from over-eating and too little exercise.

Eat fruit. Drink milk. Mix some vinegar with your eats. Eat regular. Irregular and hurried eats may throw your digestive machinery out of gear. Then come regrets and headache.

Spring is soon here with its sunshine. Be wary. You will be tempted on some sunny day to get warm. Then you will cool too quickly. Bad cold or worse, pneumonia. As a rule, if you get a cold, you know how and when you got it, or rather, when it got you.

POLITICAL PADLOCKS—
Old Gang Is Master.

We sing of "The land of the free and the home of the brave." We ought to sing, "Hail, Hail, the gang runs politics."

Just now the nation is supposed to be selecting delegates to the national Republican and Democratic conventions, at which each will nominate a candidate for president and vice president.

Mr. Average Voter, we would like to have you inquire what you have had to do with selecting these candidates for delegates. Nothing.

You can vote for this or that man or woman whose name is printed on the primary ticket. That's all you have a right to do.

These candidates for delegates have been hand picked by the boss through the party committee. Here in Ohio the citizens who wanted to be candidates to the Republican convention had to have the approval in writing of either Mr. Coolidge of Massachusetts or of Hiram Johnson of California.

On the Democratic side the candidates had to be approved by a man who is sunning himself in Florida or another man in far-away California. The padlock is on the average voter and the key is lost.

How long will we stand for padlock politics? Talk it. Do it now.

Looking at Life in the Large

The International Sunday School Lesson for March 30 Is a Quarterly Review, "From Abraham to Solomon"—Psalm 138.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS

HE was a perturbed newspaper editor; and he talked for an hour about moral conditions in his city; which he thinks are a mirror of the state of affairs throughout the land. In this, I believe him to be mistaken. The burden of his thought—and he is frankly scared—is that even the "best people" are out of hand, lawless, self-indugent and living only for the moment's gratification. Over and over again he repeated, "I don't know what is going to become of the country." His Jeremiad was thickly embellished with instances and names, as he showed how the law ,especially with respect to intoxicants, is openly flouted by the very folk who are under obligation to be its first defenders. "Leading citizens" are one with the jazz-crazed, flask-toting, "speed maniacs" of the younger set. My editor friend seemed to take a melancholy pleasure in rehearsing the most depressing local illustrations of his thesis that something is terribly wrong with the times.

As I listened to his tale, not unlike many others that I have heard in newspaper circles in various cities I tried to find a basic reason for the condition of things portrayed. It is not an adequate explanation to say that people are flouting law simply in a spirit of adventurous defiance, like the boys who rob an orchard, when there is plenty of free fruit in their own home. The cause lies deeper. Is it not the lack of the large view of things which is usually an expression of the moral sense? Perhaps "short-sightedness" is the simplest label for the present slump in spiritual sensitiveness. Men and women are acting without consideration for the ultimate consequences of their conduct. They forget the effect upon the whole social order, upon the sanctity of law and upon the fabric of civilization. In pursuit of today they forget both yesterday and tomorrow. Lack of the long look is bringing disaster to the essential loyalties.

Straight as a bullet to the bull's eyes comes this old, old message from the ancient Scriptures, to apply the teachings of the Book to our troubled times. The message of this lesson from old Israel's history is that when life is looked at in the large it is a summons to loyalty to the eternal integrities and to God. If my editor friend's city could make a sincere and searching study of this present Sunday school lesson, there would be a sudden change in its mind and in its practices.

Viewing a Vast Landscape.

Nobody is fit to govern himself or his own affairs who has not learned to look beyond himself and his immediate interests. Something of the stimulus of life on a hilltop (and mountain folk have always been the surviving and victorious people of history), comes to one who studies at a single sitting such an absorbing narrative of God's dealing with man as we have in this review of Israel's history, from Abraham to Solomon. Causes and consequences are visible at one glance. To see the end from the beginning is to understand the real meaning of life. There is no other exhortation quite equal to a complete example.

Throughout all the wide diversity of history that lies between the heroic "coming out" of Abraham from Ur of the Chaldees and the dissipated wisdom of brilliant King Solomon, there runs a cord of real unity. Many characters appear on the stage of the centuries that the Sunday schools have studied for three months, but all speak the same essential lines:

God has dealings with many and man's real success or failure is determined by his relations with God."

We cannot go again into detailed studies of these assorted characters with whom we have kept company for a quarter of a year; but we can get a firm hold of the great central truth that the outstanding character in these lessons has been—God. In every experience of the Israelites the determinative factor was Jehovah. Indeed, the Bible itself was written, not primarily to record the experiences or thoughts of a certain line of people, but to reveal the living Lord. It is the Godward aspect of the story that counts; just as it is the Godward aspect of the individual life that is ultimately significant. Life, like the Bible, begins and ends with God. Not otherwise does it have any meaning.

Who Fears the Policeman?

Of late there have been many American men, high in national politics and in national business, who have listened with quickened beats of the heart every time there was a ring on the telephone or a knock at the door, lest it be the dreaded exposure. They have scanned each edition of the newspapers in fear of mention of their names in connection with the paramount scandals. Consciousness of wrong doing, or wrong associations, has driven the blade of fear into their souls. What a tragic crashing of high reputations there has been! And all because, as our Sunday school lessons have reiterated, "line upon line, precept upon precept," men have departed from the clear commandments of God. In the light of recent events, who would exchange an easy conscience and a good life for the wealth or fame of these men who have, in the outcome, paid a terrible price for moral transgression?

These are great days to be Sunday school teachers. The newspapers are clamorously confirming and illustrating the teachings of the Bible, that sin is a present handicap and a source of final failure. When we "see life clear and see it whole" we know that "the way of the transgressor is hard; but wisdom's ways are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace." There is no fear of Policeman Law for those who have not done wrong. A straight look ahead over life, or a review of any segment of human history, reveals that there is no other substantial success than godliness.

The Partnership That Prevails.

My editor friend would be less gloomy, I think, were he ready to follow the suggestion that his duty in the case of his back-slidden city is to make his paper an aggressive champion of law enforcement, of civic and social righteousness, and of personal virtue. He thinks the people would not stand for this. The truth is, though, as our late lessons have made clear, that the man who goes up against overwhelming odds in the name of right and of God, not only is sure of ultimate triumph, but also of honor beyond his imagination.

What a hopeless minority was Abraham when he took Jehovah for a partner? Yet we have had to dig beneath the drifted dust of Mesopotamia, uncovering the ancient Ur of the Chaldees, to learn anything about the once proud city that laughed at the God-seeking Terah and Abraham. Nobody reads of these recent excavations of Ur without thinking first of all of Abraham.

Moses, too, defied proud Pharaoh, after forming a partnership with Jehovah; and behold how the lowly leader of a slave race has been exalted, while Egypt was humbled into the dust. So it was with Caleb and Joshua; with Gideon and Samuel, with David and Solomon. The man who allies himself with God never has any regrets; and his real victory is as sure as the sun in the heavens or as the promise of God in the Bible. A long, large look over the history of Israel reveals the secret of success, which is loyalty to the Lord.

We have learned much about human nature in the past quarter's lessons; and more about God. Two Old Testament words of wisdom sum up these teachings. First, "There is a way that seemeth right to a man, but the end thereof are the ways of death." And second, "Jehovah is merciful and gracious, slow to anger and abundant in loving kindness."

HUSBAND LEFT SONG HEROINE

Royalties on Famous Verse Estrange Mother and Children.

Alone in a Brooklyn rooming house, Mrs. Harriet Danks, who inspired the love song, "Silver Threads Among the Gold," found release last week from a life in which sentiment and realities were strangely juggled.

The woman of 82 died estranged from her children by the very song she had inspired and so obscurely had she lived in latter years that her death did not become known until two days afterwards. She was buried after simple funeral services in a Brooklyn chapel.

"Silver Threads Among the Gold" was written by her husband, Hart P. Danks, who also died alone in a Philadelphia lodging house in 1903. He was then estranged from his wife, to whom, in 1874, he had composed the love song which swept the country.

After Dank's death, law suits over royalties from the song brought the estrangement of Mrs. Danks from her three children, Albert V. Danks, Gertrude Danks and Mrs. Albertha Danks Builder, who since has died.

"Thousands and thousands of dollars in royalties on the song have been paid to Albert V. Danks," said Frank B. Colton, attorney representing the publishers. This was denied by Danks' lawyer.

The elder Danks was credited with the authorship of more than 1,000 songs, but the one inspired by his wife was by far the most popular. At one time he was basso profundo of Grace Church, New York.

WATER FREEZES IN TORRID ZONE

Century Plant Leaves Make Up Queer Ice Box in Mexico.

"Durango City, the capital of the state of the same name in Mexico, which hovers on the borderline of the Torrid zone, provides itself with one of the most peculiarly manufactured ice supplies in the world," reports a bulletin from the Washington headquarters of the National Geographic Society.

"When the maguey, or century plant, has had the seven years of growth necessary to blooming and its bud has been tapped for pulque, in most places it is destroyed. At Durango. however, all the plants are assembled in one place, usually in the gardens in the eastern part of the city, where the leaves are laid out with their cupping surfaces upward on the ground, which has been covered with straw for the sake of cleanliness.

"Into each leaf is poured about two quarts of water. Although the temperature is not low enough to freeze water in the canals or when it is placed in some domestic utensil, it does freeze in the maguey leaves.

The ice is gathered in the early morning and put into the ice houses, which are built of adobe and are about 20 feet square and 20 feet deep. The ice is thrown in through an opening in the roof and the slivers melt together and form a solid mass. Later on it is cut out and sold to the cheaper trade in competition with that from the city's ice factory as long as it lasts, which is usually until about the middle of July or the first of August of the year.

"No explanation has been offered as to why this peculiar method is used, but scientists are surmising that it is because the leaves, being shallow, give a broader surface exposed to the excessive evaporation and consequent cooling which naturally occur in such high altitudes, for Durango lies more than 6,000 feet above sea level."

Winston Churchill Again Loses Race

Otho Nicholson, a Tory, has been elected to the house of commons in the West Minister district, defeating his three opponents, including former Minister Winston Spencer Churchill, it was announced last week.

Until the downfall of the Lloyd George government Churchill was regarded as virtually a fixture in the cabinet and parliament. He had served as lord of the admiralty (head of the navy) and secretary of state for the colonies.

The vote between Nicholson and Churchill was close. The figures were: Nicholson, 8,186; Churchill, 8,153.

Americans Curtail Appetites in Berlin

Americans in Berlin who take their meals at the cafes and hotel restaurants have lost their taste for grape fruit, sliced pineapple, and even the old-fashioned baked apple.

A grape fruit, served in the restaurants, costs a dollar or more for one scarcely larger than an orange. A slice of canned pineapple costs 75 cents, and a baked apple about the size of a walnut, without cream or sugar, costs 50 cents.

DON'T SUFFER LONGER FROM RUPTURE

The Brooks Appliance, most wonderful discovery ever made for rupture sufferers. No obnoxious springs or pads. Automatic Air Cushions. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No plasters. No lies. Durable, cheap. Many imitations. None equal. SENT ON TRIAL. CATALOGUE FREE.
THE BROOKS CO.
326 State St., Marshall, Mich.

YANKEE ENGLISH PUZZLES BRITISH

In Lunnon Candy Is Sweets and Suspenders Are Called Braces.

Use English—English if you wish to do business with the English.

This advice is given by H. B. Allin-Smith, a United States Trade commissioner in Great Britain, in a report to the commerce department. Allin-Smith writes that an American abroad who asks for a drug store might be suspected of being a drug addict. He suggests that "chemist's shop" be used. Here are some of his reminders of the way English is used in England:

A store is a warehouse. Drygoods are sold in draper's shops and are termed drapery or mercery. Candy is sweets or lollies. Peanuts are monkey nuts. A monkey wrench is a spanner. Suspenders are braces. Wood alcohol is methylated spirits. Cotton is thread.

Because so many American business men have come to grief a glossary of business English in England is being prepared for the coming international advertising convention in London.

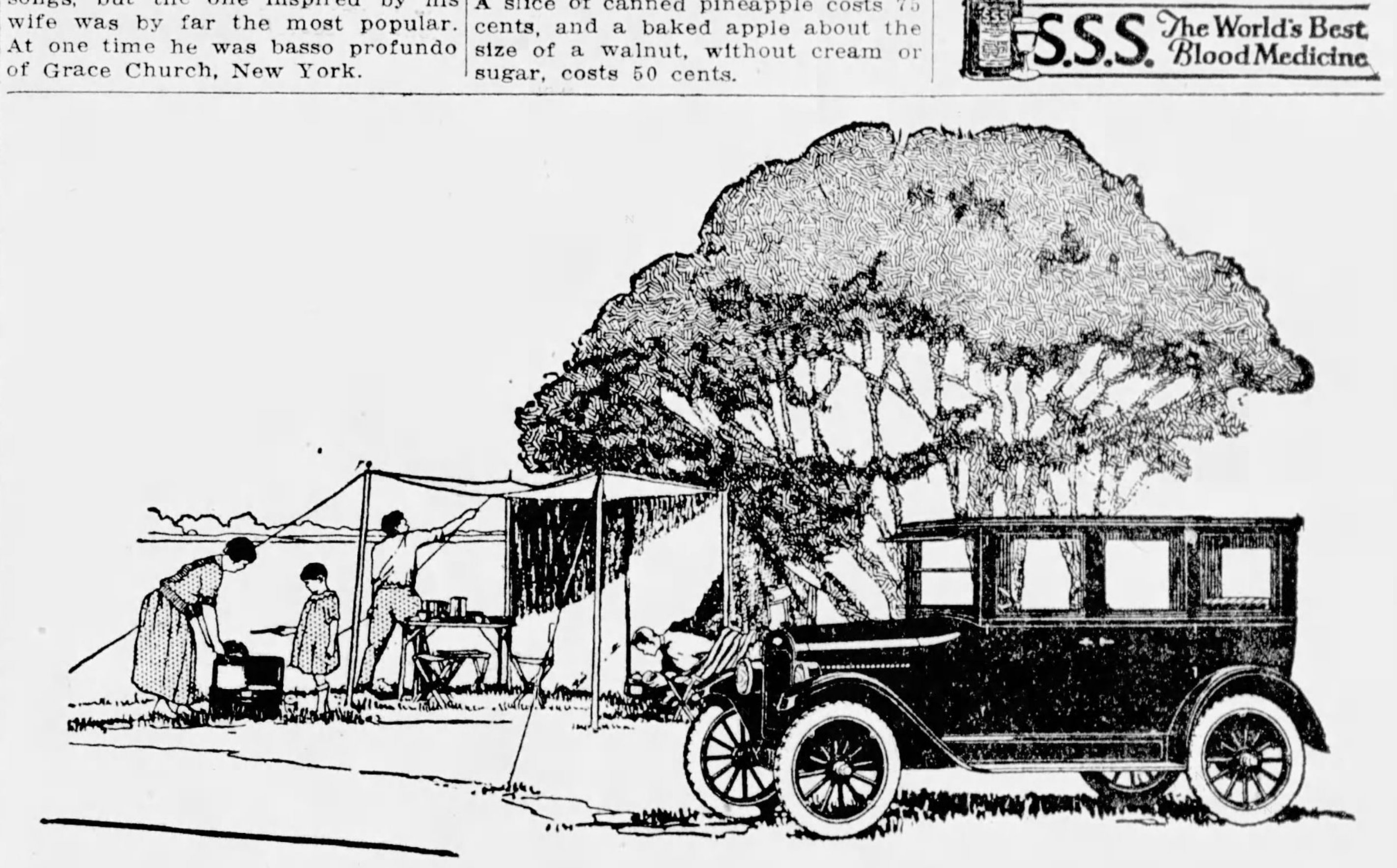
Pronunciations vary widely in England of words that are spelled the same and mean the same as here. Trouble is caused also by the necessity of resetting American advertisements in which labor is spelled without a "u" and wagon with only one 'g.'

Stop that Eczema!

AMAZING results have been produced by S. S. S. in cases of eczema, pimples, blackheads and other skin eruptions. If you have been troubled with eczema, and you have used skin applications without number, make a test yourself, on yourself with a bottle of S. S. S., one of the most powerful blood cleansers known. S. S. S. makes the blood rich and pure, and when your blood is freed of impurities your stubborn eczema, rash, tetter, skin eruptions, pimples, blackheads, blotches and acne are bound to disappear. There are no unproven theories about S. S. S.; the scientific results of each of its purely vegetable medicinal ingredients are admitted by authorities.

S. S. S. is sold at all good drug stores in two sizes. The larger size is more economical.

S.S.S. The World's Best Blood Medicine



Will Your Family Be Happy This Spring?

A low-priced, modern automobile like the Chevrolet has become indispensable to the American family of ordinary income. Without it they are prisoners on limited range—like hobbled horses in a pasture.

The inspiring beauties of Nature, the interesting and educational features of other places and other types of people and ways of living remain things to be read about, or seen dimly in cold photographs, until you are free to GO TO THEM at your convenience and pleasure.

Suppose you have definitely decided to buy a Chevrolet this Spring.

That does not necessarily mean you are going to get it.

Anyone posted on conditions in the automobile business will tell you that thousands of families are going to be unable to get cars this Spring. That has been true almost every Spring for the last ten years, but the shortage in April, May and June, this year, is going to be more serious than ever before.

There are just two ways of making sure of getting your Chevrolet for use when the flowers and balmy breezes of Spring lure you to the country roads:

Buy it NOW, or order it NOW.

If you do not want to pay for it in full at this time, any Chevrolet dealer will arrange terms to suit your convenience, so you can *pay as you ride.*

You will be surprised to learn now easy it is to pay for a Chevrolet and to get possession and use of it.

The only way to be sure of a Chevrolet this Spring is to order it NOW.

Chevrolet Motor Company, Detroit, Michigan
Division of General Motors Corporation

Prices f. o. b. Flint, Michigan

Superior Roadster	$490	Superior Sedan	$795
Superior Touring	495	Superior Commercial Chassis	395
Superior Utility Coupe	640	Superior Light Delivery	49[illegible]
Superior 4-Pass. Coupe	725	Utility Express Truck Chassis	55[illegible]

Fisher Bodies on all closed models

Five United States manufacturing plants, seven assembly plants and two Canadian plants give Chevrolet the largest production capacity in the world for high-grade cars and make possible our low prices. Dealers and Service Stations everywhere. Applications will be considered from high grade men only, for territory not adequately covered.

TOLEDO BLADE
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.
D. R. Locke's (Nasby's) Newspaper
TOLEDO BLADE CO., Publishers,
Toledo, Ohio.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
One year, postage prepaid........75c
Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice at Toledo, Ohio, under the act of 1918.

Read the Advertising

We will not, knowingly, accept advertising from a dishonest concern. Our readers are our friends and an advertisement is an introduction of the advertiser into the homes of our friends.

We will not, knowingly, introduce a dishonest advertiser into your TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE and guarantee his honesty any more than you would knowingly introduce a dishonest person to your bank and guarantee his note.

When you answer an advertisement, refer to The Weekly Blade.

THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1924

Blessed is the weak-kneed man who has no opportunities to be crooked.

Senator Lenroot has had to resign the chairmanship of the oil investigating committee on account of illness and the public isn't feeling very well.

We find much fault with the wodld situation as it is right now, but would not miss being horrified for anything.

Lima Beane says the man who never made a fool of himself never becomes much of a philosopher.

Being nearly 70 years of age, it is time for the Republican party to pass a resolution declaring it feels like 40.

The old query, "How's the world using you?" should be revised to read, "How are you using the world?"

We suppose there was dishonesty in Ben Franklin's day, too, or he would not have felt called upon to preach honesty so frequently.

Mr. and Mrs. Consumer are still paying war prices for what they eat. It isn't their fault that the farmer isn't getting what he ought to have for his products.

Learn something every day. A German scientist says fleas have far better sight than men. There is no hope of seeing a flea first.

Fearful-minded people have for a long time been talking about a sex war, but so far nothing worse than matrimony has happened.

Maybe man was made of mud. If so, there was a lot of material left over.

Add signs of spring: Mud.

We are well along in the third month of leap year, but if any man has been dragged to the altar against his will he has been too gallant to yell for help.

Immigration is one of the big questions in the United States. It involves the query, Whose country is this?

As a bootleg toast this might do: Here's to the undertaker's health.

Mr. Ford is to get government property worth $92,000,000 for $5,000,000 because the farmers need cheap fertilizer. If figures don't lie they cut a lot of funny capers.

It might help the rising generation some if the family fireside were re-established in this well-known country.

Mr. Vanderlip may be a success as a financier but he isn't the man to put salt on the tail of a rumor.

It may take four or five years, if ever, for Muscle Shoals to develop into a scandal equal to the oil leases.

Sometimes where there's smoke there's a still. And that is what the moonshiner calls a smoke nuisance.

A good doctor is one who doesn't keep nature from getting us well when we are sick abed.

Mother remarked yesterday that she thought members of congress were acting like a lot of boys. We fancy mother said boys because she never makes use of the word "boobs."

The best self-made men never feel that the job is complete.

An Indiana woman brought down her husband with the third shot. We don't know what the record is.

People like to view wrecks. If it isn't a railroad train, the remains of an explosion or an automobile gone to smash, a human being will do.

Edison is a great inventor, but a lot of men can beat him inventing excuses.

That word "scofflaw" is enough to drive a teetotaler to drink.

Paying an income tax is a crisis. After it is actually paid one either feels better or takes a turn for the worse.

Before prohibition and Volstead the only men who considered getting a drink an achievement were the bar flies.

As between Mr. Bryan and the monkey theory, even the actions of some of the United States senators have not persuaded us to surrender our position on the fence.

One big thing so far revealed by the oil investigation is that Senator Walsh wears an old-fashioned mustache.

Our paternal government seems willing most of the time to help the farmers to run into debt, if the farmers will agree to crawl out on their hands and knees.

"Wayne B. Wheeler denies that the Anti-Saloon League controls congress." Guess not. Nobody would care to assume that responsibility.

Folks seem to be less interested in facts worth knowing than in gossip worth repeating.

A woman who refers to her husband as "my man" may not know everything there is to know about grammar, but she understands the possessive case.

A sense of humor would help the senatorial investigating committee. It takes itself too seriously, fussing around like a wet hen that has an engagement and can't go.

"Rats have eaten a cement road in Michigan." It would seem a simple matter, if the cost would not be prohibitive, to mix a quantity of strychnine with the cement when building roads.

Farmers and Farm Bills

One of the interesting phases of the agitation over the McNary-Haugen export corporation bill—put forth as the best thing so far devised for the relief of the farmers—is that many thousands of farmers are opposed to it.

Texas and Oklahoma farming co-operative associations have adopted resolutions in denunciation of the measure. Missouri and Kansas agriculturists are organizing to register their massed opposition. A leading advocate of farmers' marketing combinations has voiced criticism.

Farmers as a class are highly individualistic. In prosperous times they are very much inclined to carry on their industry without reference to or concern for what may be doing in farming in the next township. For this reason, the development of the co-operative idea has been uphill work. Given a fair chance to make a living, the farmer prefers to grow such crops as he chooses, to market them how and when he pleases. It is only in periods when agriculture is depressed that farmers give a friendly ear to anything smacking of socialistic enterprise. Their attitude then is likely to be that of desperation. What they want is relief, and they are not critical of the form in which it comes. Their pressing burden makes them willing to see anything tried, it hardly matters what.

The McNary-Haugen bill is, of course, the most complicated piece of legislation which has ever been presented to congress for the salvation and stimulation of agriculture. It revives the price control system of the middle ages. It puts on the home consumer the duty of meeting the farmers' bills while letting the foreign consumer retain his access to the lowest markets. It makes Uncle Sam, if not directly a grain, cattle, cotton and wool merchant, at least a partner in such an enterprise. In many ways, the bill contains principles for which Socialism has shouted for thirty years.

Probably twelve months, or less, ago the farmers would have supported the measure. At least they would not actively have opposed it. Their need was hard at that time. Their opposition to it today may be taken as a fair indication that, as a class, they have turned the corner. They are less inclined to see a trial of desperate experiments. There is light ahead, and the old, natural and normal conservatism of agriculture makes itself manifest.

The Genesis of Corruption

During the war, the power of certain federal officers was used to coerce patriotic citizens into smothering their criticisms of the administration. The power was a club threatening punishment without trial, disgrace without a fair hearing. It was such a taste of authority as many small calibred officials had never previously dreamed of having or exercising.

Remembering some of the sinister and hidden incidents of the war helps one to understand the newer exposures of corruption at Washington.

If a man has power to force a citizen to keep his opinions to himself he also has power to blackmail. If he can reward unctious flattery of an administration by withholding interference with shady activities he can turn the distribution of favors into dollars.

There was a time when money had to be used to stimulate transportation and delivery, this after the payment of freight rates. A new set of tip-receivers came into existence. The evil was small, sporadic. But consider what it may have suggested to tricky government officers—payment for freight rate rulings or decisions, payment for transportation information, payment for desired routings of shipping. It would have been only a step from tipping humble employes to tipping more important ones. Out of tipping might have developed a black system of bribery.

The head of a trade association has told us of being visited by government officers who asked the right to examine his books. It was politely explained to him that they had no authority to demand the thing, but it was also hinted to him broadly that a lot of trouble could be made for him if he refused. Crooked officers might have suggested that if their palms were crossed the examination of the books would be perfunctory. They might have threatened and exacted blackmail.

If these revelations at Washington are anything worse than slanders, then certain officers have capitalized that power which was discovered to officialdom during the war. They saw the opportunity. They saw that the citizenry as a mass was supine under coercion. They realized that there were fortunes in doing the simplest services for which they were paid modest salaries to perform, the salaries becoming mere pin-money by comparison with the returns for hurrying decisions, correcting tax cases, clearing up claims or dealing quickly with prosecutions.

In the "World's Work," Albert T. Ritchie, governor of Maryland, says:

> "One of the contributory causes of this federal invasion of the pocketbooks of the people is the maintenance of an enormous and growing overhead of bureaus and commissions, of which some are not needed, while others should be curtailed, and still others do work and spend money for purposes which should be turned back to the states, because they belong to the realm of state government."

These bureaus and commissions represent the concentration of power. At any time that power might fall into the hands of grafters. Any time it may be misued. By all the present signs that power has been employed corruptly. We might as well make up our minds that so long as the temptation exists men will appear from time to time who will yield to it.

The history of municipal graft shows one that it is not the private citizens who originate corruption. It is a crooked public servant who learns how his power can be employed corruptly that starts the ball rolling. It spreads from office to office, from high place to low.

A repetition of the corruption at Washington cannot be avoided until the useless bureaus and commissions are disbanded, the states protest against the mobilization of authority at the national capital and resume the performance of duties where they are in the sight of everyone.

Dunghill Bravery

A member of congress can empty his soul of all the black hatred it contains, libel the honorable and slander the innocent, and not be held to account for it.

This is his special privilege as a congressman. It is possessed by no private citizen and by comparatively few other persons in the public hire. Several months ago a congressman caused a mass of filth to be printed in the official records, and not until decent private citizens had voiced their indignation was anything done about it. Even then no real punishment was visited upon the representative. He had violated decency, but he had not exceeded his special rights.

Representative William F. Stevenson of South Carolina, hiding behind the wall of congressional privilige, mouthed a lot of scurrility against Theodore Roosevelt, assistant secretary of the navy. Had he spoken out of congress the things he did in congress, he would probably have had to answer in court and possibly have had to give bonds to keep out of jail. Young Roosevelt has come back with a good deal of the verbal vigor of his father.

> "Every crook should be punished, regardless of politics or position. Equally crooked, however, with those who take bribes is he who, cloaking himself in congressional immunity, wilfully misrepresents facts in an endeavor to injure an innocent man. Regardless of politics, such a man should be held to account, and such a man is Congressman Stevenson of South Carolina."

The assistant secretary has virtually called the representative a liar and a coward. But if he can get Stevenson to come out from behind the protecting skirts of his special privilege it will be surprising.

It must be said for the great body of senators and representatives that they are not inclined to take advantage of their immunity. Their attitude is a tribute to their manliness. But there are a number of members of congress who are of weaker fiber. Since the beginning of the Teapot Dome affair—the responsibility for which, by the way, belongs to congress—they have been particularly prone to regurgitate the foulest calumnies. They have coupled the names of citizens of unimpeachable character with the names of persons whose future addresses are likely to be certain federal penitentiaries. Their valor is of the dunghill. Not one has had the bravery to repeat in the streets of Washington the things he says in the halls of congress.

We are glad that Theodore Roosevelt has struck back. It is high time some one was doing it—not that men like Stevenson will cease to make use of their privilege, but that they will cease to get away with their defamations.

Forgetting the Goal

It sometimes seems as if many employers put more emphasis on the method by which work was performed than upon getting the work done.

An anecdote now current in the newspapers and destined to reach the comic periodicals in a year or two concerns a farmer and his new hired hand.

"Say, looky here!" cried the farmer, "That ain't the way I told you to do that! D'ye think I'm a fool, hey?"

"Wouldn't like to say yet," responded the new man, "I only came yiste'd'y."

The goal of all work is production or performance. Efficiency engineering and other such callings have tended to make people forget about the ultimate goal and to devote time and energy to warping workers to fit certain ruts. Individuality is suppressed sternly. The result is that some enterprises have beautiful sets of rules, well-disciplined work-shops, and no production worth boasting.

More Than a Feast

The principal business before congress now is:

The investigation of the attorney general.

The consideration of charges of corruption against members of the house of representatives.

The Teapot Dome inquiry.

A review of accusations of graft in connection with the collection of income taxes.

Once upon a time there was a boy who developed facility in making rhymes. Two lines of his authorship appear to fit the situation in Washington. They are:

"Of this here bucket of swill
The pigs soon will have their fill."

Surprise has been expressed because Premier Ramsay MacDonald hasn't worked since he was 20. Some people will never get over the idea that a labor leader ought to work.

Our own idea of a third party ticket: For president, Robert M. La Follette; for vice president, Robert M. LaFollette.

OIL FIELDS OF RUMANIA

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

Queer Features of Oil Production

BL FRANK G. CARPENTER

Carpenter's World Travels, Copyright 1924.

HUNDREDS of gigantic oil derricks, black toothpicks, 20 feet square at the base and as high as a 10-story apartment house.

To the back of them mighty mountains, the Carpathians, cutting the sky.

In front the vast grain-laden plains through which the Danube is flowing to the Black Sea.

Underneath hills of black sand tossed up in all sorts of shapes, with black oil oozing from them and black streams and pools of oil here and there. Huge, flat, round iron tanks 50 feet high in groups each holding tens of thousands of barrels of petroleum.

Iron pipe of all sizes lying on the ground, stacked in piles, and being carried by long teams of white bullocks to this place and that.

Donkey engines pumping and bailing and a myriad of dirty men and women toiling away at all sorts of strange jobs.

These are some of the features of the oil fields of Rumania which lie here within gunshot of Ploesti in southeastern Europe, not far from the Balkans.

Oil of Rumania.

The oil of Rumania cuts a large figure in the markets of the world. This country ranks sixth among the great oil producers. She is now taking out almost two barrels of every hundred which are mined throughout the world, and the bulk of her product comes from this little region where I now am.

The Rumanian oil deposits lie in three zones. One is in Maramuresch along the Theiss river valley. Another is in the county of Valcea, but the most important is that of Prohova, lying within two hours by motor of the capital, Budapest, and on the southern foothills of the Carpathian mountains. Here in a district 10 miles wide and running for 100 miles along the slope of the hills are something like 1,000 oil wells, which are producing from 7,000,000 to 9,000,000 barrels of oil per year.

The oil lies in great pools scattered here and there throughout this 100 miles. They are in fields about 10 in number, and the most important of all is the Moreni-Tuicani field which I describe in this letter. It is a small territory. Put it all together and it would not cover more than four 100-acre farms. Nevertheless, it yields more than half the Rumanian production and it is the great center of Rumanian oil activity today. Not far away is the district of Baicoi, which I also have gone over and in addition are eight or nine other fields, all of which contain pools of petroleum.

Ploesti and Its Refineries.

Ploesti is a city of 70,000 in the center of the oil producing territory. The fields run in a great semi-circle around it, covering an area of perhaps 40 square miles, and the oil is piped here to be refined. There are a dozen or more different refineries, the largest of which has a capacity of 20,000 barrels a day. You can see the tank farms on every side of the city, and the rich smell of petroleum fills the air.

The refineries belong to the great oil companies which are working the territory. These are known largely by the nations to which they belong. The Steaua-Romano is the German company; the Royal-Dutch, is the Dutch-English, commonly known as the Royal Dutch Shell, and the Romano-Americana is the Standard Oil company of the United States. In addition there are a dozen or more smaller establishments, for more than 100 companies are operating in the territory.

The Standard Oil refineries are the best in the country. The machinery is all new, for it was built since the World war and there is no modern process of oil reduction and production which it does not possess. It is now refining something like 10,000 barrels daily, and it has very large holdings in several fields. It was in company with Mr. J. P. Hughes, the director of the Standard Oil company here in Rumania, that I went over the fields, and to him and Mr. E. J. Dailey, the manager of the Moreni field, and Mr. Fredericks, the manager of the Baicoi, and others of the Standard Oil men employed here, that I am indebted for much of the information given in this letter.

Great Pools of Oil.

In the first place, the oil formations are different from those of the United States. In America the oil lies largely in a hard rocky strata and the crude petroleum flows or is pumped to the surface. Here the oil lies in great pools from 1,200 to 3,000 feet below the surface and is mixed with sand as fine as flour and with the natural gas which permeates the whole. When oil is struck the gas forces the sand out with the oil. Sometimes nothing but sand will come for several hours and even days and then the mixture of oil and sand bursts forth. Even after the wells have been producing for a long time, there is so much sand mixed with the oil that it is impossible to pump it. For this reason when the wells stop flowing the oil is taken out by dropping a long bailing bucket, such as is used in the making of any artesian well, allowing it to fill with oil, which is held in by a valve in the bottom, and then raising it by machinery to the surface and emptying the mixture of oil and sand. These bailers are driven by machinery or steam and the bucket, which is as big around as a quart measure and sometimes as high as a five-story building, is raised and lowered, carrying up a number of barrels each time. With a bailer 50 feet long as many as 500 barrels of oil are thus raised in one day. Some of the bailers I saw carried two and a half barrels at one load.

Among the Sand Girls.

Getting the oil out of the sand is a large part of the production of crude petroleum in Rumania. Every bit of the oil comes up loaded, and in a flowing well it poures forth in a mush as thick as molasses, as black as ink and loaded with these fine rock particles. The particles are heavy, however, and they rapidly sink. The flowing well runs out into a great vat half the size of a city lot and below this is a succession of a half-dozen other vats descending in terraces. The oil flows into the first vat and much of the sand is deposited as it passes into the second vat through holes an inch or so in diameter. There more sand is dropped and the oil grows purer and purer as it flows on through vat after vat until at the bottom it has no sand at all and can be pumped by an engine through pipes into the great storage tanks.

As the black, sand-loaded pitch flows from the well it deposits much sand around the edges. This is scooped up by bare-legged, barefooted women, who stand ankle deep and often calf deep, in the hot, slimy mixture and ladle the mush out with scoops into holes or little pits on the banks of the pool. Other girls lift the mush from these pools to pools just above, the oil draining out as they do and finally at the top, perhaps 10 or 15 feet above the great pool below, they raise the now almost clean sand and empty it into a steel car in which it is carried away over a track to the sand pile.

In this field there were hundreds of derricks, each over an oil well, and there were mountains of sand here and there and everywhere among them, all of which had been lifted out in this way. I asked as to the wages of these girls and was told that they got 15 cents for a day of eight hours, or less than two cents an hour for this back-breaking, filth-scooping labor under the hot semi-tropical sun.

I took some pictures of the women at work. They were almost in rags and some of them modestly arranged their short skirts as the camera snapped. A large part of the labor in the oil fields is done by women, and here, as throughout the farming districts, there are far more women workers than men.

The wages of the men are more than those of the women. Drillers get as much as 75 cents a day, but the common laborer seldom receives more than 20 or 30 cents. The labor is not nearly so efficient as that of the United States. The cost of living is very low and the people think they do well.

Shooting Grindstones.

The sand mixed with the oil entails difficulties in drilling which we do not have in the United States. The sand is as sharp as that of a carborundum grindstone. It cuts like diamond dust and when a gusher is struck it comes out with such force that the mush-like mixture will saw its way through iron and steel. It will spray itself over a large part of the surrounding country, and it is for this reason that the derricks are not left open as in the United States, but boarded in from top to the bottom. In order to break the force of the geyser of oil and sand a sheet of steel rails such as are used for railways is hung about 20 feet above the mouth of the well. Every other rail is inverted and the whole makes a solid block of steel. The oil sand flies against this with such force that it cuts right through the steel in the space of eight hours or less. Sometimes a cap of iron, weighing three tons, or as much as three horses can haul, is poised above the well and the sand cuts its way through it as though with a saw, the well shooting grindstones as it were.

The other day there was a man on top of the derrick when one of these wells burst loose. He was 100 feet from the ground, but the mixture of sand and oil lifted him 30 feet higher and when he fell it was on the side of a soft sand pile, copiously tarred and ready for feathers. Strange to say, he was not injured and got up and walked away.

Slides Like Panama.

I stopped at some of the wells and watched the drilling. The wells are never shot here with dynamite or other explosives, as in the United States. This is on account of the sand. The drilling is difficult also on account of the different degrees of density of the various strata, which causes the earth to slide in much the same way as it does at the Panama canal. This forces the drill out of the perpendicular and often to such an extent that a second hole is put down or the bent drill is cut through and the hole extended. The soft earth formations add to the difficulty of carrying the casings, and in a deep well the pipe sunk down at the top may be 25 inches in diameter. After some distance a smaller casing is run down from the top and the drill continued, growing smaller and smaller until the last casing which strikes the oil is perhaps so small that a cat could nit run through it without striking off electric sparks with its fur.

I asked as to the cost of drilling and found that the average expense of the well is $50,000 or $60,000, whereas 15 years ago oil was usually struck at a cost of about $15,000. Thirty years ago, I am told, the cost of drilling a well at Lima, Ohio, was about $1,000.

Salt Bed of Moreni.

The queer feature of the Moreni field, the producing area of which is only about 400 acres, is a huge wedge of salt, a mile or so wide at the point and broadening out as it extends from the hills down to the plains. The salt goes down no one knows how far. They have drilled into it more than a half mile from the surface and have not found the end. The wedge runs east and west, with the oil on both sides of it, and strange to say, the oils are of different character. Those on the northern side of the wedge have a paraffin base and those on the southern side have an asphalt base. Standing on the apex I could see the great derricks forming long lines on both sides of the wedge. They were all black and somber, made so by the black sand and black oil spray. This somberness is one of the features of these Rumanian oil fields. The pitchy fluid paints everything the color of jet. The buildings are black, the machinery is black and even the ground is of a rich dark hue. In walking I had to look out for my steps for fear I might sink to my shoe tops in one of the oil swamps which are to be found here and there. I had to be especially careful also, as I had an appointment to lunch with the queen the following day and had no other shoes with me but those on my feet.

What a Geologist Said.

A common expression in gold mining is that the gold is where you find it. It is much the same with oil. Petroleum has been mined in a very small way in different parts of Rumania for centuries. The field is known to be one of the oldest in the world in point of actual production and its statistics show that it was mined commercially two years before the Drake well was put down in the United States. For a long time the wells were dug by hand and large basins about 15 feet square and 50 feet deep were made to hold the oil. At first the drillers were not able to go below 150 feet, and they dropped snow in the well to purify the air. At least they claimed this purified it. Later wells were made by hand 600 and 800 feet deep and the oil sands were washed in large wooden vessels half filled with water. The water forced the oil out of the sand and it floated on the surface. Later still the oil was hauled out of these dug wells in wooden barrels, the horses dragging the barrels up by means of a windlass, and sometimes ox-skins were used the same way, just as they raise water in northern India today for irrigation.

After the foreign drillers came in prospecting went on everywhere and new fields were discovered. Among those tested was this Moreni field, against the advice of Doctor Nerasic, the head of the Geological Institute of Rumania. That learned doctor said there was so little chance of finding oil in Moreni that he would agree to drink every quart taken out of the region. Nevertheless, the Moreni field, as I have said, is now producing more than half the output and it will yield this year something like 4,000,000 barrels. At a quart to the person it would take twice the stomachs of all the people of our country to hold it.

Opportunities for Foreigners.

There are but few opportunities for wildcat oil men in Rumania. American prospectors come in, look over the ground, and go away in disgust. One reason is the difficulties of drilling and another the expense, and last, but by no means least, is the strangle-hold which the government has on the industry. According to the laws enacted before and since the war, all the oil taken out of the ground must be refined in Rumania, and no crude oil, fuel oil, or naphtha may be exported. Two-thirds of every oil product must be sold in Rumania at prices fixed by the government. This makes it possible to export only one-third of the product. The gasoline, kerosene and other oils made in the refineries have to be sold at miserable prices. For a long time the foreign companies were delivering gasoline at four and five cents a gallon, when it was selling at home for 27 and 30 cents. It is now selling here at eight or nine cents a gallon, although the export price is 19 or 20 cents. The average price of a tank car from the oil refineries is now $110 in Rumania, whereas the crude oil itself at home is worth $132.50. I understand also that preference is sometimes given to Rumanians as to oil concessions, so on the whole I would not advise Americans to come here to make oil investments.

In closing this letter I want to say a word or so about the Standard Oil company here in Rumania. Its investments amount to upwards of $20,000,000. It was one of the first foreign companies to aid in establishing the industry and today it does a business larger than any other company with the exception, perhaps, of the Royal Dutch Shell.

I have gone over its works and they are wonders of efficiency and modern invention in a land where most of the methods are crude to the extreme. It has a high class force of men, and the American colony which lives here at Ploesti is a refreshing oasis in this great desert of East Europe. On the outskirts of the town the company has some thousands of acres, and here it has built up a settlement which might be transplanted bodily to the best suburbs of any American city and not be out of place. Beautiful brick houses of two stories each facing large, well kept lawns, decorated with trees and flowers, run for perhaps a mile on each side of a wide macadamized roadway not far from the refineries. The settlement has a good school and clubhouse. It has tennis courts, ball grounds, and its swimming pool of the purest spring water would cover a good-sized city lot. Every family has its own house, and the homes are well furnished, having hot and cold water and being lighted by electricity. The home life of the people is delightful and I am told that none of them is anxious to leave.

American House in Roumania

—Copyright, Carpenter's World Travels.

IN THE heart of Roumania the Standard Oil Co. has constructed a modern American village for its workers. The family of each employe from the United States has its own house and lives as well as at home.

ABE MARTIN

MAKE RESERVATIONS NOW FOR 6 RHUBARB PIE OPENING NEXT WEEK
GREENS & SIDE MEAT

They've kept 'em covered up so long we don't believe we'd know a school girl complexion if we'd see one.

Ev'rthing's fair in love an' war, if a garter's slippin'.

JUST FOLKS

BY EDGAR A. GUEST

Test of Optimism

I KNOW some optimistic gents who smile from ear to ear, but when I'd borrow fifty cents the smiles all disappear. If I approach them for advice, how cheerfully they give! They tell me how to put up ice and like a winner live; they hand me maxims good as wheat, they counsel and condole, they dish up admonition sweet that should restore my soul; they would relieve the discontents that darken all my day; but when I ask for fifty cents they have no more to say. The town is full of helpful men who'd beautify the place; they'll labor long, with tongue or pen, to help the human race. They'll make a speech or sing a hymn until the welkin rings, they take the gloss off Sunny Jim, at saying cheer-up things; they always have the documents to prove that gloom's a fake; but when I ask for fifty cents a vicious roar they make. Oh, there are men who need four bits far more than precepts wise, they have no assets in their mitts, they yearn for custard pies. Their clothes are full of ghastly rents through which the bleak wind blows; their souls athirst for fifty cents, they wander in the snows. And some will hand them maxims ripe, and precepts fine repeat; I open up a keg of tripe, and watch them while they eat.

Copyright, 1924, George Matthew Adams.

Rippling Rhymes

BY WALT MASON

The Little House

A little house with laughter in it,
  A singing kettle and a fire,
A tree where nests the summer linnet,
  What more can any man desire?

A sheltering roof with peace below it,
  A door which every friend may pass,
A shelf of books for sage and poet,
  What more can any man amass?

A garden with the roses gleaming,
  A few glad toys upon the floor,
A big arm chair for happy dreaming,
  The richest man can have no more.

A child upon your knee, and maybe
  On the rug a dog or cat,
Then add to this a dimpled baby,
  And who has greater wealth than that?

Would Recruit Dry Navy

Increased personnel and equipment for the coast guard for combatting rum smugglers would be authorized in a bill approved by the senate commerce committee. It has passed the house. About 200 additional officers would be added to the coast guard and the navy would be drawn upon for equipment.

Nine men could stand in the mouth of a 96-foot whale caught in Akutan, Alaska.

VARIETIES

China has only 22,000,000 cattle of all varieties.

One death in every nine is the result of an accident.

The ancient Mayas of Yucatan were proficient in astronomy.

Japan with 55,000,000 persons has less than 1,000,000 dairy cows.

Thirty-seven per cent of all automobiles in Canada are owned by farmers.

Women first appeared on the stage in the latter part of the 17th century.

The number of men now employed in the coal mines of Great Britain is 1,184,200.

Street cars of Victoria, Australia carry children to and from school free of charge.

In Vienna in 1898 the police would hold up the traffic at any time to let Mark Twain pass.

The oldest church in Canada is a Jesuit mission chapel at Tadousac, Quebec, built in 1747.

In New York city there are now more than 1,175,000 telephones served by 129 central offices.

An inventor has mounted a small bar magnet on a hinged support to pick up phonograph needles.

The fresh milk drunk by natives in the Netherlands' East Indies is obtained from the water buffalo.

Every man, woman and child in the United States contributed on an average of $68.37 in taxes in 1922.

Brigadier General Charles G. Dawes of "Hell and Maria" fame plays the piano and composes music.

When the Prince of Wales was entertained last year by the city of London the reception cost $12,000.

A new gasoline blowtorch is converted into a soldering iron by fastening a detachable bit to its nozzle.

An Irish inventor has given a washboard a detachable surface that can be removed for thorough cleansing.

Enough milk is produced in the United States in a year to give each person in the country about 9[illegible] pounds.

Nearly one-third of all the imports and exports of the United Kingdom passes through the port of London.

The rare earth thorium forms the chief chemical constituent of the mantles used for incandescent gas burners.

In cold weather the birds' greatest enemy is the length of the night which means a long fast for the day-feeding kinds.

In England one housewife has installed wireless in the kitchen as a possible solution of the domestic servant problem.

With a new hospital appliance an attendant can lift a patient from a bed into a sitting position, and move him about a room.

The burning qualities of tobacco are tested by a machine which puffs cigars in human fashion, using air suction in the process.

An air propeller driven by a gasoline engine has been designed to keep the air moving under orchard trees to prevent frost damage.

Potent moonshine whisky, seized as evidence, poured down the intake of the sewers of Paducah, Ky., is eating the life out of the sewer.

Alabama ranks first among the states in the production of brown ore and in the possession of all materials for making iron and steel.

Two spiral knives when revolved by the handle on which they are mounted, cut perfectly round pieces of dough to form cakes or biscuits.

During the last 10 years more than 100,000,000 incandescent lamps have been exported from the United States to countries in every part of the globe.

Nearly all the plantation rubber in the world, which is now 12 times as much as that from the forests, is grown in the Malayan peninsula and Dutch East Indies.

Pencil manufacturers say the people of the United States pay more than $30,000,000 a year for pencils, representing more than 30,000,000,000 wooden pencils.

Statisticians estimate that the world uses about 4,675,650,000,000 matches a year, or an average of seven matches a day for each individual the world over.

Hexamethylenetriperoxidiamine has been tested by the bureau of mines to determine its detonating value. It is an explosive that may be useful in armor-piercing shells.

Our national wealth for taxation purposes amounts to approximately $275,000,000,000. Nearly 20 per cent of this amount, says Collier's, is invested in tax exempt securities.

In the whole of Mexico there is only one glass factory of any importance. This factory is at Monterey and confines itself largely to the manufacture of beer bottles.

Baltimore, Md., claims the oldest living married couple in the world. Eighty-eight years ago Mr. and Mrs. Yasafsky were married in Russia. They are 104 and 108 respectively.

Killing of wild game quickly to prevent torture by steel traps may be made possible. Movement of the trap would break a container filled with lethal gas, the animal dying instantly.

Of 2,750 bills introduced in the house of representatives on its first legislative day, 2,475 were measures appropriating public money or property for favored individuals, groups or localities.

An iron box containing $20,000 to $25,000 was found buried in the roots of an aged tree by a woodcutter at Berford, Pa. Robert Bov[illegible] found the box. Most of the money was in bill form, but in bad condition.

Punchbowl, the largest extinct crater on the Island of Oahu, Hawaiian islands, will become one of the greatest athletic studiums in the world, if the plans of prominent athletic officers of Hawaii are consummated.

One of the most curious musical instruments ever made was the glass harmonica, invented by Benjamin Franklin. It was composed of glass discs of different sizes set on a spindle and made by a treadle to revolve in a trough of water.

An irritation in the knee-cap of a 12-year-old girl of Durango, Colo., led to the removal of a steel needle which the child had swallowed when eight months old and which for more than 11 years had been wandering through her system.

Experimenters in a Hudson river tunnel, 90 feet below the surface of the river and 1,600 feet from an exit, tuned in with a radio set and heard concerts as far away as Pittsburgh. This experiment may lead to something of value to entombed miners.

HOUSEHOLD and CHILDREN

MISS SPRINGTIME

BY MARTHA HOLDEN

IT WAS one of those gloomy March days which are so often sandwiched between bright sunny days when all the world seems in tune with the season. That is why they [illegible] so much darker [illegible]. Everyone is spoiled [illegible] by the spring [illegible] think spring is [illegible] then awaken some [illegible] to have your en[illegible].

The [illegible] hung low over the city [illegible] seemed in the great office [illegible]. A cold drizzling rain showed no signs of letting up. Now and then the rain seemed to turn to soft frozen pellets rattling against the window pane. At times flakes of snow were mingled with the rain for an instant.

The gloom outside made the dispositions of the workers in the big business office in one of the office buildings as gloomy as the weather. To get up from a nice, warm, comfortable bed on such a morning is a hardship, as it is easy to keep on sleeping when the elements frown down the world. But they must get up if they wish to hold their jobs and they must go out into the cold grayness to the office, rain or no rain.

The boss in this particular office was as affected by the weather as his employes. Harvey Stevens was not an amiable man on any day, and on such a one as this his grouch seemed about ten per cent worse. Of course, only the boss is supposed to be permitted to have a grouch at any time, but the weather was a good excuse for the employes to have grouches too.

That's why Miss Lane took offense when Stevens proceeded to call her down for some work she had done in a voice that could be heard from one end of the office to the other. Any other day Miss Lane would have withdrawn gracefully from the immediate vicinity of his presence and continued with her work. But that day she had a grouch, too. The result was that she talked back, and not in a low tone, either. Having given vent to her opinions about bosses with grouches in general and Stevens in particular, she announced that she wanted her money. It was produced and Miss Lane walked out.

Miss Lane's grouch and the resulting resignation is the reason why June Phelps began to work in the office. Her name was June Phelps, but an hour after she started to work the whole office force was calling her Miss Springtime. She floated in the office early one day to see the boss about a job. Outdoors the sun was shining, the air was balmy and the birds were singing in the residence district when workers left their homes for the office that morning.

And Miss Springtime seemed to be a breath of that very spring that was transforming a dead world into a living world. Her hair was golden and her voice matched her hair. She was pretty, with cheeks that were only nature tinted. Her eyes were—but what's the use of trying to describe them? It can't be done with only words.

The cloud of gloom that seemed to be on the face of Stevens perpetually melted away before the personal charm of Miss Springtime. Stevens even managed to smile. And the more he listened to the sweet voice asking for a job as stenographer the more he smiled. It suffices to say that Miss Springtime got the job.

The days passed. Spring came to stay and summer followed close behind. Things seemed different in the big office. Everything was more cheerful. Even when the weather was bad there was no gloom inside. Stevens seemed more human to everyone as well as to Miss Springtime. Of course, it was June and her sunny disposition who wrought the change. Everyone recognized that fact. Smiles are catching and Miss Springtime's smiles were more contagious than the average. Everybody was happy and contented, and as a result, more efficient.

Finally autumn came and nature began to cast aside her green garb to assume the somber hues of winter. One October day the boss did not come to the office. Neither did Miss Springtime. The chief clerk was in charge, and he remained in charge for a week, while everyone wondered. Then came a card from some resort in the south. It said:

"Dear Friends:

"Wish me happiness.

"Mrs. Harvey Stevens, nee Springtime."

There is a new stenographer in the office today. She hasn't the ability to surround herself with a wealth of happiness and good cheer like Miss Springtime did, but she doesn't need that gift. The boss isn't a grouch any more, for he has Miss Springtime in his own home now and she has driven out the grouch in his life. She comes down to the office now and then to greet her former comrades and bathe them in the rays of her smiles. They address her as Mrs. Stevens, but behind her dear little back and out of range of her tiny pink ears, they still call her Miss Springtime.

When the grass blades turn green and the pussy willow displays its new fur coat, and tulip and hyacinth appear arrayed in all their finery, get in tune with nature and radiate springtime joy. Then when the gloomy days come and the chill winds blow you will have enough in storage to carry you along until the sun shines again. Miss Springtime did and the boss does now.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

FROM FICTION LAND

So many of my old friends are hanging around this corner that I thought I would souse my head, brush off some of the dust and step forth from the land of fiction to join you once more. In the first place I want to remark that you "real life" people have a lot of blessings which, were they mine, I would yell loud enough to cause a stampede.

Often I hear the expression "just like a book," used in describing some occurrence of peculiar nature. Cousins, your world is a wonderful thing to me. Reality is much more interesting than fiction. Here I stand, year in and year out, with nothing new happening to me. If you read this 10 years hence I shall still be in the same old place, acting over the same old scenes. How I envy you! Something different happens to you every day and nothing hinders your actions.

My author forces me to take my pard's hat by mistake and doesn't let me give it back. He makes me lose my best girl when I could have won her easily without his interference. I must haze sheep, slap a man whom I really should not lower myself by touching and grin when the doctor asks me to help set my best friend's dislocated ankle—what a queer world!

But in some ways I have rare privileges. My author has placed me in several volumes and that affords a change. In one I am extremely happy, in another I am permitted the luxury of worry, in another I fall violently in love, and in another, the one from which I now appear, I am acting for the movies. Best of all, he did not cause me to marry and settle down, for that is always the beginning of the end to a character in fiction. I didn't want that to happen, but I think he might have let us two be sweethearts still. Don't you?

Chip is signalling to come back into my place, so he may proceed with his act. You'll never see me on the screen, you know, but you have B. M. Bower to thank or abuse for the presence of—Weary.

TO AVOID WAR

I am at my old post again this year of teaching the boys and girls the three R's. I like my work and think that I am really giving the boys and girls the efforts a good teacher should put forth, as I am aware that a teacher has, perhaps, the greatest responsibilities in bringing up our nation of tomorrow than any other single force in our whole land. I should like to see some of the teachers write more letters, as I feel that they are a little slack in this respect. A teacher may be ever so highly educated and unless he can leave his or her mark in an ideal boy or girl, then surely that teacher has failed. Isn't this right, fellow teachers? Why not let us hear from you?

Another thing which I am pondering over is the light way that people are drifting on to self-destruction. Have you ever stopped to think that if our present rate of destruction continues that it cannot be long before our governments will destroy themselves? It seems to me that every invention, instead of being for the betterment of mankind, is being used for the utter destruction of the human race. Try to imagine another war not only as deadly as the last one, but a thousand times worse. Then you will begin to get an idea of what I am thinking about. Can you imagine a little handful of chemists inventing a hideous compound of gases that will make it possible to destroy whole nations? It seems to me that future wars will be fought out with deadly and destructive gases in place of the more clumsy rifles, guns and battleships.

God used His waters to destroy the world once. Now I don't think He will employ any other means than gases in destroying the world again. And wouldn't it seem queer, perhaps, if He would use His very children in this destruction? It seems to me that there must be a change for the better somehow, otherwise our wars of the future will prove disastrous.

Some simple means of securing the peace of the world would be easy enough to devise. I believe that if the great powers will put the destiny of the world in the hands of the people instead of in the hands of a few men of each nation that the genuine cause for wars will have been settled. Why not start a war on the same principle that we elect a president, by having a majority express a willingness to go to war before it would be lawful to declare war? You will say that would be putting our country at the mercies of the world. A thousand times no. Let our present system remain in force with all nations who would not consent to such a fair way to all. And also do away with all censorship with all nations who would consent to such a plan of doing away with wars. I think that if this plan would have been in force at the time of the World war the war would not have been, because a few rulers started this great conflict, and even when we entered, less than a thousand men decided for war. But show me what nation in Europe would have voted to start a World war. The trouble with our League of Nations is that instead of preventing wars it really feeds the flames which are smouldering for fuel and by placing the powers in the hands of the few, enables those few to play to the interests of the man of wealth who has always been the financial gainer in all wars.

It seems to me that if the above plan of allowing the people the right to say when they shall war and when they don't wish to war, is only fair enough, since, as we are told, these wars are fought for us and our children. The people have to pay for these hideous wars, so why not allow the people the right to say when we shall have war with those very same nations who will meet us on the same level? What do the readers think of this idea?

I will close with the hope of planting an idea in the minds of those who are thinking about the great horrors their children will have to endure in the next great world conflict.—Future Hopes.

WORKED WHEN YOUNG

I have read some of the old-timers' letters and will break my silence. Maybe you think I'm too young to be called an old-timer, being only 61, but my parents were old-timers, and I learned to do all kinds of work when rather young. My mother had the hand loom, warping bars, spool rack, spinning wheel and hand cards, and I used them all while in my teens. I have woven linsey, jean, blankets and carpets. I also used the warping bars and laid the warp.

Mothers taught their girls to do all kinds of work in those days. At nights we busied ourselves knitting stockings, socks, mittens and gloves.

Girl Pianist Hailed as Sensation of Musical World

At the keys in the above picture is Gritta Gravoda, a 19-year-old Chicago girl, who has gained fame over night. Miss Gravoda's debut in two New York concerts has been a veritable musical triumph. Famous critics who listened to her performances acclaimed her one of the foremost woman pianists now before the public. Miss Gravoda was born in Russia and educated in Chicago. Her parents are well known throughout Europe where for many years they appeared in classic opera. When four years of age Miss Gravoda was able to play by ear.

Jimmy's Letters

Dear Cousins:

Aunt Dora is glad the Rileys were the people to move into the house next door, which is rented by a landlord which hates all children, and especially neighbor children, of which I am one. I am glad the landlord himself don't live in the house, cause I might want to hit him with a snowball some day, and then there would be trouble.

Aunt Dora is glad about the Rileys cause the other day when she went over to their house to call Mrs. Riley to the phone, as Mamma was taking a bath and couldn't go cause she hadn't no clothes on, she was introduced to Mr. Riley's oldest brother who is staying there. I heard Mamma say Mrs. Riley had him come to stay with them cause then the rent wouldn't be so high. Mamma thought they was making a mistake, cause a young married couple ought to live alone till they got used to each other's tempers without having a third person around to get used to his temper too.

Aunt Dora agreed with her about it till she got introduced to Mr. Riley's brother, whose name is Riley too. His first name is Tom. Aunt Dora told us this at the supper table. He's a bachelor without no wife, and Aunt Dora said she liked his smile. Papa said one ought to see his smile often cause he is a bachelor, and Mamma got mad.

I guess things is getting pretty exciting, cause Aunt Dora, I guess, has forgotten all about that street car conductor she liked, and goes out with Tom Riley an awful lot now. The other day they went to three picture shows one right after another and ate dinner down town. Papa seemed glad cause he didn't have to buy food for Aunt Dora that night. I heard him telling Mamma that since the Rileys came maybe the grocery bill wouldn't be so high, at least not till Tom Riley found out that Aunt Dora wasn't so young as she acts when she's near men.

Mamma said she would hate to lose Aunt Dora, but she would like to see her get married, and Papa says he wouldn't be guilty of laughing at a fellow man cause he was going to get married, but he wouldn't hate to lose Aunt Dora at all. I guess I'll ask Mrs. Riley if her brother-in-law has any money.
—Jimmy.

Snatches From W. B.

Farm life beats city life, in my opinion. I like to ride horses.—Blue Eyes of W. Va.

I am a farm girl and get lonesome at times, so I want to join the merry circle of boys and girls on this page.—Wildflower of W. Va.

I live eight miles northwest of Athens, Tenn., on a little 54-acre farm. My twin sister is married. We are not flappers, but we both have bobbed hair. I like to cook, milk the cows and feed the chickens.—Shorty of Tenn.

There is nothing I like better than to get out among the hills of this state where I live and go sleigh riding. I love good books and music.—Blue Eyes of North Carolina.

I am a farmer's girl of 12 years and go to school. I have sheep for my pets.—Peggy of W. Va.

My class in Sunday school is called the Jolly Booster class.—Quiller from Ohio.

I am a 12-year-old country girl who loves the bright sunshine and fresh air. My hobbies are playing football, wading in the water and building playhouses.—Blue Eyes of Tenn.

We have a good deal of work on the farm where I live, so I help my grandmother with the cooking, wash the dishes and help get in the wood.—Elizabeth Scale.

We had the dugout dough tray, too.

I think bobbed hair is all right for small girls, but when it comes to young women and mothers having it that is going to extremes. Long hair is woman's beauty, so why not wear it long?—A W. Va. Spinner.

BOYS AND GIRLS

HOLD ON, CHILDREN

Here is some good advice to children. Everyone should read it.

Hold on to your virtue. It is above all price to you in all times and places.

Hold on to your good character, for it is and ever will be your best wealth.

Hold on to your hand when you are about to strike, steal or do an improper act.

Hold on to truth, for it will serve well and do you good throughout eternity.

Hold on to your tongue when you are just ready to swear, lie or speak harshly or use improper words.

Hold on to your temper when you are angry, excited or imposed upon or others are angry with you.

Hold on to your good name at all times, for it is much more valuable to you than gold, high places or fashionable attire.—E. P. of Pa.

MAKES LIFE COUNT

I am an Ohio girl and cannot see why other states are leading Ohio in the number of letters when this is an Ohio paper. Ohio cousins, please get busy and tell us where you are and what you are doing.

I have no quarrel with Lone Scout but if I had I would not go all the way to the top of the mountain after his scalp as I don't like any colder weather than we have in Ohio. I hate the wind the worst of all.

I live on a farm and therefore cannot see both sides of farm and city life. It seems so nice and easy to live the life some of the city folks appear to be living. I can see the advantages but I admit that I'm blind to the disadvantages. I have longed for a trial many times.

The city people have more amusements than the farmers and at times I feel lonely for a change but I suppose it would get monotonous too. My father is not able to work and my mother and I do the chores. These consist of taking care of the stock and chickens in the winter so you know we have plenty of outdoor exercise.

I planted 28 fruit trees last year and one grape vine, besides doing some pruning. I think I will plant some more this year. I really didn't have to do it but as I am here on the farm and can't leave home I believe in trying to make your life count wherever you are. Come on, you farmers and farmerettes and tell what you are doing.—Miss Farmerette of Ohio.

ICICLE IS HERE

I have been a silent reader for some time but I cannot resist the golden opportunity any longer. If Aunt Martha will admit this icicle to the page I'll guarantee that she won't have to hold her breath many minutes.

This letter is merely to introduce myself and exchange a few thoughts with the other cousins. Arthur MacIntosh, your letters were certainly fine but I wonder where you are hiding. Come again, Uncle George. I am a West Virginia lark and proud of it as the state is noted for its riches. It produces flowers and sunshine, mud and rain.—January Icicle of W. Va.

WOULD TRAVEL

Here come two girls from West Virginia to enter your merry circle. We are eighth grade schoolmates and are planning to attend high school next year. We are working to secure a position so we may travel and see part of this old world of ours. Being great pals, I hope we are not separated before we start on our journey to Honolulu, the land of our dreams, in 1930.

We do not look very much alike as one of us is a brunette and the other is a blonde. Guess which one.—Grace Sayre and Ruby Stone of W. Va.

ER—AHEM—

My fingers and toes are just about frozen, and I would like to come in by your warm fire before the wind blows me away. Hide me where Mr. W. B. won't smell or see me.

Says, kids—er-ahem—please excuse me—I-er—meant cousins, can any of you tell me what is the highest railroad bridge in the world?

Here is a joke I heard and will pass it along to you:

"Where have you been?" demanded the angry father of the small son.

"Been afishin'," replied the son.

"Well," replied the father, "come out and we will go whalin'."

All there is left of me is my head, which is sticking out of W. B.'s mouth, but I am holding on for dear life. I am gone, and only my shadow is left, which is—A Smile.

"CRAZY" ABOUT RIDING

This is my first visit and I am a little timid. I hope you will excuse the way I start my thoughts. Say, Lone Scout, you certainly write good letters. I agree with you about bobbed hair and knickers. They are the only things to wear when you go coasting or hiking.

I wouldn't ask anything better than to live on a ranch or some place where I could ride a horse and be outdoors every day. I live in Illinois on a farm. Virginia Mountain Girl, I'd just wring those crazy men's necks for saying tobacco was sweet. If there is anyone I detest it is a person who chews tobacco. It is the worst habit anyone can have. I would prefer seeing one smoking to chewing.

Do any of you cousins like to read. I love doing it. Do any of you embroider? I do, and I believe I would make a pretty good housewife.—Bobbie Blue Eyes of Ill.

Mixing With Martha

Butterfly Salad.

Arrange on each individual plate a slice of canned, cored pineapple, cut in two crosswise, the rounded edges together. Sprinkle bits of candied fruits, cherries, lime and plum pistachio nuts (scalded and skins removed) on top. Make body of butterfly with asparagus tip sprinkled with paprika and serve on lettuce leaf with fruit salad dressing. Or sprinkle wings with chopped green and red peppers, or with parsley and canned pimento, chopped fine, and mold cottage cheese to form head and body. Use blossom end of cloves for eyes and sprinkle with paprika.

Mexican Dumplings.

Put through a coarse meat grinder an equal amount of fresh pork and beef, add one-third as much bread as meat, soaked in water and squeezed dry, an onion and a chili pepper chopped fine. Season with salt and put in a pan with a beaten egg and mix thoroughly. Roll into balls the size of an egg. Take a quart of strained tomatoes, add the pulp of a chili pepper (not too hot) and an onion chopped fine. Simmer until the onion is cooked, season with salt and put in the meat balls and boil gently an hour Lift out carefully to a hot platter, thicken sauce with flour and pour over.

Creamed Spinach .

For two cups of cooked, chopped spinach allow one cup of well seasoned medium white sauce and add a dash of nutmeg.

What Others Say

With simple food and simple wear
Go lots of love and little care,
And joy is saved from over-sweet
By struggle not to hard to bear.
—Richard Le Gallienne.

There is no failure of life so terrible as to have the pain without the lesson, the sorrow without the softening.—Hugh Black.

Language was given us that we might say pleasant things to each other.—Bovee.

Beloved, let us love one another; for love is of God; and every one that loveth is begotten of God, and knoweth God.—I John, 4:7.

He who has lost confidence can lose nothing more.—Boiste.

Every one is as God has made him and oftentimes a great deal worse.—Cervantes.

Chat With Cousins

Main object in life now seems to be to make the world happier. The American public has been charged with being too much inclined to seek pleasure. More serious work has been stopped, it is alleged, by the universal race to accumulate all the joy one can in the short span of life. Fogies sit back and severely arraign the youth of today for being frivolous and concerned only in searching for pleasure and happiness. Parents are blamed, too, because they don't believe in missing all the joy in the world.

Let the fogies exude gloom. That is their privilege. Some of them do not know what happiness is. Because our forefathers worked 12 hours a day is no reason why we should. Because no one played golf years ago, is no reason why one shouldn't play it now. It is reported that the length of the average life has increased. This is true because so many people believe now that all work and no play is bad for the human system.

Some carry the search for pleasure too far. There are always extremes in anything. It cannot be helped. Some go mad over the movies or crazy about dancing and automobiles. But the vast majority still possess common sense. They take things calmly. They do their work and when their work is done they forget about it and take up their pleasures. If they like the movies, they attend them. If they like dancing, they dance, if they own autos they drive them.

Business men don't enslave themselves to their jobs any more and labor from dawn to dark. They find time to play golf and get out in the open air. They rest their bodies and their minds. It means longer life.

Everywhere there is a constant search to furnish the people with more facilities for obtaining happiness. The radio furnishes entertainment for thousands. Many are the things developed to bring happiness to the world. An example of the tendency to chase gloom to the far corners of the earth is the recent action of the undertakers of New York. They decided that enough gloom prevails in the world without somber hearses passing through streets to remind people of death. So they have voted to disguise their hearses as ordinary limousines.

The battle against gloom waxes furiously.

Perky of W. Va. thinks she is a heroine because she stepped right past W. B., even though he was looking at her as if she would like to eat her. Perky thinks Darwin's theory is ridiculous.

Mae B. R. of Ala., thanks for the song you sent in answer to a request. It is against our rules to ask for cards and letters.

We do not keep the addresses of writers to this page, L. L. of Tenn., so it is impossible to comply with your request.

Rue of W. Va. is not an advocate of bobbed hair.

Penna. Farmer has a plan to reduce taxes. What do you readers think of it? It is to allow the government to sell liquors and beer for medicinal and beverages purposes at a good profit. He notes that the province of Quebec, Canada, has done this for years. He says the people who don't drink will not have to pay such large taxes.

Mrs. J. Peters of Mich. wonders if anyone can tell her how to make a hand loom. If they can, they should write the directions and send them to Martha Holden. Mrs. Peters says a girl should have bobbed hair if she wants it, as each one has to look out for herself.

"The White Desert" is printed in book form, Charles C. of Mich. With very few exceptions all the stories appearing in this paper are printed in book form. See some book store dealer for a copy, as we do not publish books here.

Edith M. L. of N. Y., finds many things in this paper which meet with her approval. She mentions the Poets' Corner particularly. As she is a shut-in she is unable to travel the miles necessary to go to church from her home, so she has organized a Bible class which meets not print poems written by readers, every Sunday at her home. We do Edith L., nor do we buy poetry.

Leftover Cauliflower

Can be distributed into ramekins, dividing the cream sauce as well as the cauliflower, and cheese grated over the top of each one. Finish with salt, pepper and a generous amount of butter and bake until the chees is rich and brown.

After Painting

For two or three days after window frames have been painted, the windows should be opened and each windows run up and down several times during the day. Unless this is done the windows are almost sure to stick.

POETS' CORNER

Annabel Lee

BY EDGAR ALLEN POE.

It was many and many years ago,
In a kingdom by the sea,
That a maiden there lived whom you may know
By the name of Annabel Lee;
And this maiden she lived with no other thought
Than to love and be loved my me.
I was a child and she was a child,
In this kingdom by the sea;
But we loved with a love that was more than love—
I and my Annabel Lee;
With a love that the winged seraphs of heaven
Coveted her and me.

And this was the reason that, long ago,
In this kingdom by the sea,
A wind blew out of a cloud, chilling my Annabel Lee;
So that her highborn kinsmen came
And bore her away from me,
To shut her up in a sepulchre
In this kingdom by the sea.

The angels, not half so happy in heaven,
Went envying her and me—
Yes, that was the reason (as all men shall know,
In this kingdom by the sea),
That the wind came out of the cloud by night,
Chilling and killing my Annabel Lee.

But our love it was stronger by far than love
Of those who were older than we—
Of many far wiser than we—
And neither the angels in heaven above,
Nor the demons down under the sea,
Can ever dissever my soul from my soul
Of the beautiful Annabel Lee.
For the moon never beams without bringing me dreams
Of the beautiful Annabel Lee.
And the stars never rise but I feel the bright eyes
Of my beautiful Annabel Lee;
And so, all the night tide, I lie down by the side
Of my darling, my darling, my life and my bride
In the sepulchre there by the sea
In her tomb by the sounding sea.

The Boyless Town

A cross old woman of long ago
Declared that she hated noise;
"The town would be so pleasant, you know,
If only there were no boys."
She scolded and petted about it till
Her eyes grew heavy as lead,
And then, of a sudden, the town grew still;
For all the boys had fled.

And all through the long and dusty street
There wasn't a boy in view;
The baseball lot where they used to meet
Was a sight to make one blue.
The grass was green on every base
And the paths that the runners made;
For there wasn't a soul in all the place
Who knew how the game was played.

The cherries rotted and went to waste—
There was no one to climb the trees;
And nobody had a single taste,
Save only the birds and bees.
There wasn't a messenger boy—not one—
To speed as such messengers can;
If people wanted errands done
They sent for a messenger man.

There was little, I ween, of frolic and noise;
There was less of cheer and mirth;
The sad old town, since it lacked the boys,
Was the dreariest place on earth.
The old woman began to weep,
Then she woke with a sudden scream.
"Dear me!" she cried, "I have been asleep,
And, oh, what a horrid dream!"

America the Beautiful

O beautiful for spacious skies,
For amber waves of grain,
For purple mountain majesties
Above the fruited plain!
America! America!

God shed His grace in thee,
And crown thy good with brotherhood
From sea to shining sea!
O beautiful for pilgrim feet,
Whose stern, impassion'd stress
A thoroughfare for freedom beat,
Across the wilderness!
America! America!

God mend thine every flaw,
Conform thy soul in self control,
Thy liberty is law!
O beautiful for heroes prov'd
In liberating strife,
Who more than self their country loved,
And mercy more than life!
America! America!

May God thy gold repine
Till all success be nobleness,
And ev'ry gain divine!
O beautiful for patriot dream
That sees beyond the years
Thine alabaster cities gleam
Undimmed by human tears!
America! America!

God speed His grace on thee,
And crown thy good with brotherhood
From sea to shining sea.

Old Man in the Stylish Church

Well, wife, I've been to church today—been to a stylish one—
And, seeing you can't go from home, I'll tell you what was done;
You would have been surprised to see what I saw there today,
The sisters were fixed up so fine they hardly bowed to pray.

I had on these coarse clothes of mine, not much the worse for wear,
But then they knew I wasn't one they call a millionaire;
So they led the old man to a seat away back by the door—
'Twas bookless and uncushioned—a reserved seat for the poor.

Pretty soon in came a stranger with gold ring and clothing fine;
They led him to a cushioned seat far in advance of mine.
I thought it wasn't exactly right to set him up so near,
When he was young and I was old and very hard to hear.

But then there's no accounting for what some people do;
The finest clothing nowadays oft gets the finest pew;
But when we reach the blessed home, all undefiled by sin,
We'll see wealth beggin' at the gate, while poverty goes in.

I couldn't hear the sermon, I sat so far away,
So, through the hours of service, I could only watch and pray;
Watch the doin's of the Christians sitting near me, round about;
Pray God to make them pure within, as they were poor without.

While I sat there, lookin' 'round upon the rich and great,
I kept thinkin' of the rich man and the beggar at his gate;
How, by all but dogs forsaken, the poor beggar's form grew cold,
And the angels bore his spirit to the mansion built of gold.

How, at last, the rich man perished, and his spirit took its flight
From the purple and fine linen to the home of endless night;
There he learned as he stood gazing at the beggar in the sky,
"It isn't all of life to live, nor all of death to die."

I doubt not there were wealthy sires in that religious fold,
Who went up from their dwellings like the Pharisee of old;
Then returned home from their worship, with a head uplifted high,
To spurn the hungry from their door, with naught to satisfy.

Out, out with such professions! They are doin' more today
To stop the weary sinner from the Gospel's shining way
Than all the books of infidels, than all that has been tried
Since Christ was born at Bethlehem, since Christ was crucified.

How simple are the works of God, and yet how very grand;
The shells in clean caverns, the flowers on the land;
He gilds the clouds of evening with the gold right from his throne,
Not for the rich man only—not for the poor alone.

Then why should man look down on man because of lack of gold?
Why seat him in the poorest pew because his clothes are old?
A heart with noble motives—a heart that God has blessed
May be beatin' Heaven's music 'neath that faded coat and vest.

I'm old—I may be childish—but I love simplicity,
I love to see it shinin' in a Christian's piety;
Jesus told us in His sermon in Judea's mountains wild,
He that wants to go to Heaven must be like a little child.

Our heads are growing gray, dear wife, our hearts are beating slow;
In a little while the Master will call for us to go;
When we reach the pearly gateways, and look in with joyful eyes,
We'll see no stylish worship in the temple of the skies.

The Open Door

BY MARY CECIL.

I carry the thread of Spirit,
Through this age of iron and war,
I carry the thread of Hope and Love,
And stand by the open door,
With beckoning hand of welcome
To the tired and doubting soul,
I am Christ, the Patient One,
And my Word envelopes the whole.

Poems Wanted

The following poems and songs are requested by readers and should be sent to Martha Holden for publication: "The New Church Organ," "Steamboat Bill," "In the Evening by the Moonlight," "Inasmuch," "The White Pilgrim," "Old Joe Kemp." Also, send those containing following lines: 'To storm Burgos Castle before break of day and young Jimmy Folier to lead the boys away," "I once did love a railroad brakeman," "Darling, I have been dreaming of you."

Helpful Hints for Hustling Housewives

Foods rich in lime and necessary to the system are milk, cheese, spinach, eggs, cabbage, onions, lettuce and celery.

When serving salads to persons who are not seated at a table, it is a good idea to shred the lettuce. The salad will prove much easier to handle.

When making a custard be sure to warm the milk before mixing it with the eggs and no water will be found in the custard dish after cooking.

Whenever onion peeling gives rise to a flow of tears it is a good idea to hold the onions under water in a bowl, which will save the eyes from watering.

A sweet sandwich for the kiddie's lunch box is made by spreading one slice of bread with jelly and the other slice with peanut butter.

If the mud stains are still in evidence on a garment after thorough brushing rub them with a raw potato.

BAKING LAYER LOAF CAKES

These suggestions will help the women who like to bake good cakes.

First, use the very best materials.

Pastry flour is preferable to bread flour. Bread flour contains more gluten than pastry flour and less is needed to thicken the cake. Use two tablespoons less per cup of bread flour than the rule calls for.

Fine granulated sugar is more desirable than coarse-grained granulated sugar. The coarse sugar makes a cake of coarse texture with a hard crust!

Combine carefully. There are several methods of combining ingredients. The whites and yolks are sometimes beaten separately and then mixed, the sugar added with the shortening softened, but not hot and oily. The flour and baking powder are sifted together and added alternately with the liquid.

Or the shortening and sugar are beaten to a cream. To do this, work with a wooden spoon against the side of the mixing bowl. Slowly beat in sugar. Before adding the yolks of the eggs beaten until thick and lemon-colored I like to add about two tablespoons of sifted flour to the butter and sugar. Take this flour out after the measuring, before sifting the second time with baking powder.

Beat in yolks of eggs well beaten. Mix and sift flour, baking powder and a little salt. Add alternately with milk. Beat whites of eggs until stiff and dry and fold into mixture. Turn into an oiled and floured cake pan and bake 20 to 30 minutes if a layer cake and 40 to 60 minutes if a loaf. The oven should be moderately hot.

The standard rule that is most practical for every day use is this: One-quarter to one-half cup shortening, one cup sugar, two eggs, one-half cup liquid, one and one-half to one and three-fourths cups flour, two and one-half teaspoons baking powder, one teaspoon vanilla, one-fourth teaspoon salt.

The liquid can be sweet milk, cream, water, sour milk or sour cream. When sweet or sour cream is used the amount of shortening should be reduced to three tablespoons. Add one-quarter teaspoon soda to sour milk or cream and use but one teaspoon baking powder.

Push mixture well up on the sides of the pan, leaving less batter in the center. This insures an even top when baked.

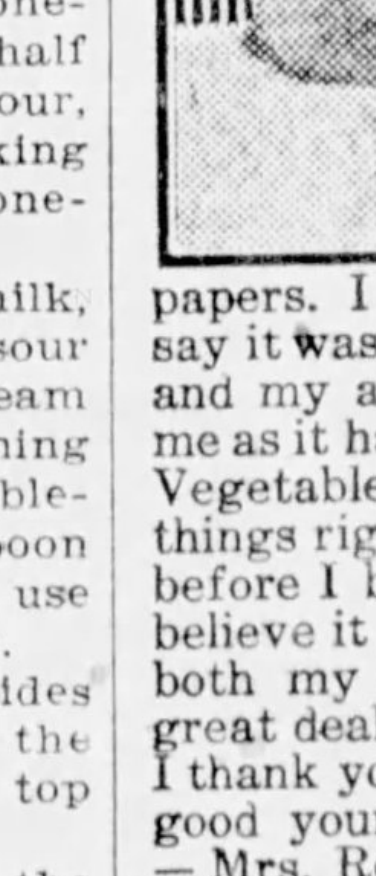
Put the cake in the center of the oven, providing an even temperature on all sides. Let rise to full height before moving. Do not let a draft of cold air strike the cake while baking, so open the oven door with care.

THIS BRIGHT BABY GIRL

Brought Joy to Home. Mrs. Price's Health Restored by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Scootac, Pa.—"I never felt like working, and if I would be on my feet, I would just drag around all day. At times I would have terrible pains and would have to be in bed three or four days at a time when I saw Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound advertised in the papers. I had heard different women say it was good for women's troubles and it has helped me. So I took the Vegetable Compound and it helped me. I believe it helps at birth, too, as with both my other babies I suffered a great deal more than with this one. I thank you a thousand times for the good your medicine has done me."—Mrs. ROBERT PRICE, Scootac, via Lockhaven, Pa.

In a recent country-wide canvass of purchasers of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, 98 out of every 100 report they were benefited by its use.



THE HIGHGRADER

By WM. MacLEOD RAINE

Copyright, 1915, G. W. Dillingham Co.

PRELUDE

A young idealist, aged four, was selling stars to put in the sky. She had cut them with her own scissors out of red tissue paper, so that she was able to give a guarantee.

"But you'll have to get the ladder out of our bedroom to put 'em up wiv," she told purchasers honestly.

The child was a wild dark creature, slim and elfish, with a queer little smile that flashed sudden as an April sun.

It was evening, on the promenade deck of an ocean liner. The sea was like glass and the swell hardly perceptible. Land was in sight, a vague uneven line rising mistlike on the horizon. Before morning the Victorian would be running up the St. Lawrence. Even for the most squeamish the discomforts of the voyage lay behind. A pleasant good fellowship was in the air. In some it took the form of an idle contentment, a vague regret that ties newly formed must so soon be broken. In others it found an expression more buoyant. Merry voices of shuffle-board players drifted forward. Young couples paced the deck and leaned over the rail to watch the phosphorescent glow. The open windows of the smoking room gave forth the tinkle of glasses and the low rattle of chips. All sounds blended into a mellow harmony.

"What's your price on a whole constellation with a lovers' moon thrown in?" inquired a young man lounging in a deck chair.

The vendor of stars looked at him in her direct serious fashion. "I fink I tan't sell you all 'at, but I'll make you a moon to go, wiv the stars—not a weally twuly one, jus' a make-believe moon," she added in a whisper.

An irritated voice made itself heard. "Steward, have you seen that child anywhere? The naughty little brat has run away again—and I left her only a minute."

The dealer in celestial supplies came to earth.

"I'm goin' to be smacked," she announced with grave conviction.

An unvoiced conspiracy formed itself instantly in her behalf. A lady in a steamer chair gathered the child under the shelter of her rug. An eight-year-old youngster knotted his fists valiantly. The young man who had priced a constellation considered the chances of a cutting-out expedition.

"She should have been in bed long ago. I just stepped out to speak to our room steward and when I came back she was gone," the annoyed governess was explaining.

Discovery was imminent. The victim prepared herself for the worst.

"I don't care," she protested to her protector. "It's ever so nicer to stay up, an' if it wasn't running' away it would be somefing else."

At this bit of philosophy the lounger chuckled, rose swiftly, and intercepted the dragon.

"When do I get that walk you promised me, Miss Lupton? What's the matter with right now?"

The governess was surprised, since it was the first she had heard of any walk. Flattered she was, but still faithful to duty.

"I'm looking for Moya. She knows she must always go to her room after tea and stay there. The naughty child ran away."

"She's all right. I saw her snuggled under a rug with Mrs. Curtis not two minutes ago. Just a turn or two in this lovely night."

Drawn by the magnet of his manhood, Moya slipped into the chair beside the eight-year-old.

"I'd kick her darned shins if she spanked me," boasted he of the eight years.

Moya admired his courage tremendously. Her dark eyes followed the retreating figure of her governess. "I'm 'fraid."

"Hm! Bet I wouldn't be. Course, you're only a girl."

His companion pleaded guilty with a sigh and slipped her hand into his beneath the steamer rug.

"It's howwid to be a dirl," she confided.

"But I wouldn't be one."

"You talk so funny."

"Don't either. I'm a Namerican. Tha's how we all talk."

"I'm Irish. Mith Lupton says 'at's why I'm so naughty," the sinner confessed complacently.

Confidences were exchanged. Moya explained that she was a norphan and had nobody but a man called Guardy, and he was not her very own. She lived in Sussex and had a Shetland pony. Mith Lupton was horrid and was always smacking her. When she said her prayers she always said in soft to herself, "But pleathe God, dont bless Mith Lupton." They were taking a sea voyage for Moya's health, and she had been seasick just the teentiest weentiest bit. Jack on his part could proudly affirm that he had not missed a meal. He lived in Colorado on a ranch with his father, who had just taken him to England and Ireland to visit his folks. He didn't like England one little bit, and he had told his cousin Ned so and they had had a fight. As he was proceeding to tell details Miss Lupton returned from her stroll.

She brought Moya to her feet with a jerk. "My goodness! Who will you pick up next? Now walk along to your room, missie."

"Yes, Mith Lupton."

"Haven't I told you not to talk to strangers?"

"He isn't stwanger. He's Jack," announced Moya stanchly.

"I'll teach you to run away as soon as my back is turned. You should have been in bed an hour ago."

"I tan't unbutton myself."

"A likely reason. Move along, now."

Having been remiss in her duty, Miss Lupton was salving her conscience by being extra severe now. She hurried her charge away.

Suddenly Moya stopped. "Pleathe, my han'erchif."

"Have you lost it? Where is it?"

"I had it in the chair."

"Then run back and get it."

Moya's thin white legs flashed along the deck. Like a small hurricane she descended upon the boy. Her arms went around his neck and for an instant he was smothered in her embrace, dark ringlets flying about his fair head.

"Dood-night, Jack."

A kiss fell helter-skelter on his cheek and she was gone, tugging a little handkerchief from her pocket as she ran.

The boy did not see her again. Before she was up he and his father left the boat at Quebec. Jack wondered whether she had been smacked, after all. Once or twice during the day he thought of her, but the excitement of new sights effaced from his mind the first romance his life had known.

But for nearly a week Moya added a codicil silently to her prayer, "And, God, pleathe bless Jack."

CHAPTER I

The Campers

Inside the cabin a man was baking biscuits and singing joyously, "It's a Long, Long Way to Tipperary." Outside, another whistled softly to himself while he arranged his fishing tackle. From his book he had selected three flies and was attaching them to the leader. Nearest the rod he put a royal coachman, next to it a blue quill, and at the end a ginger quill.

The cook, having put his biscuits in the oven, filled the doorway. He was a big, strong-set man, with a face of leather. Rolled-up sleeves showed knotted brown arms white to the wrists with flour. His eyes were hard and steady, but from the corners of them innumerable little wrinkles fell away and crinkled at times to mirth.

"First call to dinner in the dining-car," he boomed out in a heavy bass.

Two men lounging under a cottonwood beside the river showed signs of life. One of them was scarcely more than a boy, perhaps twenty, a pleasant amiable youth with a weak chin and eyes that held no steel. His companion was nearer forty than thirty, a hard-faced citizen who chewed tobacco and said little.

"Where you going to fish tonight, Crums?" the cook asked of the man busy with the tackle.

"Think I'll try up the river, Colter—start in above the Narrows and work down, mebbe. Where you going?"

"Me for the Meadows. I'm after the big fellows. Going to hang the Indian sign on them with a silver doctor and a Jock Scott. The kid here got his three-pounder on a Jock Scott."

The man who had been called Crumbs put his rod against the side of the house and washed his hands in a tin pan resting on a stump. He was a slender young fellow with lean, muscular shoulders and the bloom of many desert suns on his cheeks and neck.

"Going to try a Jock Scott myself after it gets dark."

The boy who had come up from the river's bank grinned. "Now I've shown you lads how to do it you'll all be catching whales."

"Once is a happenstance, twice makes a habit. Do it again, Curly, and we'll hail you king of the river," Colter promised, bringing to the table around which they were seating themselves a frying pan full of trout done to a crisp brown. "Get the coffee, Mosby. There's beer in the icebox, kid."

They ate in their shirtsleeves, camp fashion, on an oil cloth scarred with the marks left by many hot dishes. They brought to dinner the appetites of outdoor men who had whipped for hours a turbid stream under an August sun. Their talk was strong and crisp, after the fashion of the mining west. It could not be printed without editing, yet in that atmosphere it was without offense. There is a time for all things, even for the elemental talk of frontiersmen on a holiday.

Dinner finished, the fishermen lolled on the grass and smoked.

A man cantered out of the patch of woods above and drew up at the cabin, disposing himself for leisurely gossip.

"Evening, gentlemen. Heard the latest?" He drew a match across his chaps and lit the cigaret he had rolled.

"We'll know after you've told us what it is," Colter suggested.

"The Gunnison country ce'tinly is being honored, boys. A party of effete Britchers are staying at the Lodge. Got in last night. I seen them when they got off the train—me lud and me lady, three young ladies that grade up A1, a Johnnie boy with an eyeglass and another lad who looks like on man from the ground up. Also, and moreover, there's a cook, a hawss wrangler, a hired girl to button the ladies up the back, and a valley chap to say 'Yes, sir, coming, sir,' to the dude."

"You got it all down like a book, Steve," grinned Curly.

"Any names?" asked Colter.

"Names to burn," returned the native. "A whole herd of names, honest to God. Most any of 'em has five or six, the way the Denver Post tells it. Me, I can't keep mind of so many fancy brands. I'll give you the A B C of it. The old parties are Lord James and Lady Jim Farquhar, leastways I heard one of the young ladies call her Lady Jim. The dude has Verinder burnt on about eight trunks, s'elp me. Then there's a Miss Dwight and a Miss Joyce Seldon—and, oh, yes! a Captain Kilmeny, and an Honorable Miss Kilmeny, by ginger."

Colter flashed a quick look at Crumbs. A change had come over that young man's face. His blue eyes had grown hard and frosty.

"It's a plumb waste of money to take a newspaper when you're around, Steve," drawled Colter, in amiable derision. "Happen to notice the color of the ladies' eyes?"

The garrulous cowpuncher was on the spot once more. "Sure, I did, leastways one of them. I want to tell you lads that Miss Joyce Seldon is the prettiest skirt that ever hit this neck of the woods—and her eyes, say, they're like pansies, soft and deep and kinder velvety."

The fishermen shouted. Their mirth was hearty and uncontained.

"Go to it, Steve. Tell us some more," they demanded joyously.

Crumbs, generally the leader in all the camp fun, had not joined in the laughter. He had been drawing on his waders and buckling on his creel. Now he slipped the loop of the landing net over his head.

"We want a full bill of particulars, Steve. You go back and size up the eyes of the lady lord and the other female Britishers," ordered Curly gayly.

"Go your own self, kid. I ain't roundin' up trouble for no babe just out of the cradle," retorted the grinning rider. "What's your hurry, Crumbs?"

The young man addressed had started away but now turned. "No hurry, I reckon, but I'm going fishing."

Steve chuckled. "You're headed in a bee line for Old Man Trouble. The Johnnie boy up at the Lodge is plumb sore on this outfit. Seems that you lads raised ructions last night and broke his sweet slumbers. He's got the kick of a government mule coming. Why can't you wild Injuns behave proper?"

"We only gave Curly a chapping because he let the flapjacks burn," returned Crumbs with a smile. "You see, he's come of age most, Curly has. He'd ought to be responsible now, but he ain't. So we gave him what was coming to him."

"Well, you explain that to Mr. Verinder if he sees you. He's sure on his hind laigs about it."

"I expect he'll get over it in time," Crumbs said dryly. "Well, so-long, boys. Good fishing tonight."

"Same to you," they called after him.

"Some man, Crumbs," commented Steve.

"He'll stand the acid," agreed Colter briefly.

"What's his last name? I ain't heard you lads call him anything but Crumbs. I reckon that's a nickname."

Curly answered the question of the cowpuncher. "His name's Kilmeny—Jack Kilmeny. His folks used to live across the water. Maybe this Honorable Miss Kilmeny and her brother are some kin of his."

"You don't say?"

"Course I don't know about that. His dad came over here when he was a wild young colt. Got into some trouble at home, the way I heard it. Bought a ranch out here and married. His family was high moguls in England—or, maybe, it was Ireland. Anyhow, they didn't like Mrs. Kilmeny from the Bar Double C ranch. Ain't that the way of it, Colter?"

The impassive gaze of the older man came back from the rushing river. "You know so much about it, Curly, I'll not butt in with any more misinformation," he answered with obvious sarcasm.

Curly flushed. "I'd ought to know. Jack's father and mine were friends, so's he and me."

"How came you to call him Crums?"

"That's a joke, Steve. Jack's no ordinary rip-roaring, hell-raising miner. He knows what's what. That's why we call him Crumbs—because he's fine bred. Pun, see. Fine bred—Crumbs. Get it?"

"Sure I get it. I ain't no Englishman. You don't need a two-by-four to pound a joke into my cocoanut," the rider remonstrated.

CHAPTER II

Mr. Verinder Complains

Jack Kilmeny followed the pathway which wound through the woods along the bank of the river. Occasionally he pushed through a thick growth of young willows or ducked beneath the top strand of a neglected wire fence.

Beyond the trees lay a clearing. At the back of this, facing the river, was a large fishing lodge built of logs and finished artistically in rustic style. It was a two-story building spread over a good deal of ground space. A wide porch ran round the front and both sides. Upon the porch were a man in an armchair and a girl seated on the top step with her head against the corner post.

A voice hailed Kilmeny. "I say, my man."

The fisherman turned, discovered that he was the party addressed and waited.

"Come here, you!" The man in the armchair had taken the cigar from his mouth and was beckoning to him.

"Meaning me?" inquired Kilmeny.

"Of course I mean you. Who else could I mean?"

The fisherman drew near. In his eyes sparkled a light that belied his acquiescence.

"Do you belong to the party camped below?" inquired he of the rocking chair, one eyeglass fixed in the complacent face.

The guilty man confessed.

"Then I want to know what the deuce you meant by kicking up such an infernal row last night. I couldn't sleep a wink for hours—not for hours, dash it. It's an outrage—a beastly outrage. What!"

The man with the monocle was smug with the self-satisfaction of his tribe. His thin hair was parted in the middle and a faint straw-colored mustache decorated his upper lip. Altogether, he might measure five feet five in his boots. The miner looked at him gravely. No faintest hint of humor came into the sea-blue eyes. They took in the dapper Britisher as if he had been a natural history specimen.

"So kindly tell them not to do it again," Dobyans Verinder ordered in conclusion.

"If you please, sir," added the young woman quietly.

Kilmeny's steady gaze passed for the first time to her. He saw a slight dark girl with amazingly live eyes and a lift to the piquant chin that was arresting. His hat came off promptly.

"We didn't know anybody was at the Lodge," he explained.

"You wouldn't, of course," she nodded, and by way of explanation: "Lady Farquhar is rather nervous. Of course we don't want to interfere with your fun, but——"

"There will be no more fireworks at night. One of the boys had a birthday and we were ventilating our enthusiasm. If we had known—"

"Kindly make sure it doesn't happen again, my good fellow," cut in Verinder.

Kilmeny looked at him, then back at the girl. The dapper little man had been weighed and found wanting. Henceforth Verinder was not on the map.

"Did you think we were wild Utes broke loose from the reservation? I reckon we were some noisy. When the boys get going good they don't quite know when to stop."

The eyes of the young woman sparkled. The fisherman thought he had never seen a face more vivid. Such charm as it held was too irregular for beauty, but the spirit that broke through interested by reason of its hint of freedom. She might be a caged bird, but her wings beat for the open spaces.

"Were they going good last night?" she mocked prettily.

"Not real good, ma'am. You see, we had no town to shoot up, so we just punctured the scenery. If we had known you were here—"

"You would have come and shot us up," she charged gayly.

Kilmeny laughed. "You're a good one, neighbor. But you don't need to worry." He let his eyes admire her lazily. "Young ladies are too seldom in this neck of the woods for the boys to hurt any. Give them a chance and they would be real good to you, ma'am."

His audacity delighted Moya Dwight. "Do you think they would?"

"In our own barbaric way, of course."

"Do you ever scalp people?" she asked with innocent impudence.

"It's a young country," he explained genially.

"It has that reputation."

"You've been reading stories about us," he charged. "Now we'll be on our good behavior just to show you."

"Thank you—if it isn't too hard."

"They're good boys, though they do forget it sometimes."

"I'm glad they do. They wouldn't interest me if they were too good. What's the use of coming to Colorado if it is going to be as civilized as England?"

Verinder, properly scandalized at this free give and take with a haphazard savage of the wilds, interrupted in the interest of propriety. "I'll not detain you any longer, my man. You may get at your fishing."

The Westerner paid not the least attention to him. "My gracious, ma'am, we think we're a heap more civilized than England. We ain't got any militant suffragettes in this country—at least, I've never met up with any."

"They're a sign of civilization," the young woman laughed. "They prove we're still alive, even if we are asleep."

"We've got you beat there, then. All the women vote here. What's the matter with you staying and running for governor?"

"Could I—really?" she beamed.

"Really and truly. Trouble with us is that we're so civilized we bend over backward with it. You're going to find us mighty tame. The melodramatic romance of the west is mostly in storybooks. What there was of it has gone out with the cowpuncher."

"What's a cowpuncher?"

"He rides the range after cattle."

"Oh—a cowboy. But aren't there any cowboys?"

"They're getting seldom. The barb wire fence has put them out of business. Mostly they're working for the moving picture companies now," he smiled.

Mr. Verinder prefaced with a formal little cough a second attempt to drive away this very assured native, "As I was saying, Miss Dwight, I wouldn't mind going into parliament, you know, if it weren't for the bally labor members. I'm rather strong on speaking—that sort of thing, you know. Used to be a dab at it. But I couldn't stand the bounders that get in nowadays. Really, I couldn't."

"And I had so counted on the cowboys. I'm going to be disappointed, I think," Miss Dwight said to the Westerner quietly.

Verinder had sense enough to know that he was being punished. He had tried to put the Westerner out of the picture and found himself elminated instead. An angry flush rose to his cheeks.

"That's the mistake you all make," Kilmeny told her. "The true romance of the west isn't in its clothes and its trappings."

"Where is it?" she asked.

"In its spirit—in the hope and the courage born of the wide plains and the clean hills—in its big democracy and its freedom from convention. The west is a condition of mind."

Miss Dwight was surprised. She had not expected a philosophy of this nature from her chance barbarian. He had the hands of a working man, brown and sinewy but untorn; yet there was the mark of distinction in the lean head set so royally on splendid shoulders. His body, spare of flesh and narrow of flank, had the lithe grace of a panther. She had seen before that look of competence, of easy self-reliance. Some of the men of her class had it—Ned Kilmeny, for instance. But Ned was an officer in a fighting regiment which had seen much service. Where had this tanned fisherman won the manner that inheres only in a leader of men?

"And how long does it take to belong to your west?" asked the young woman, with the inflection of derision.

But her mockery was a fraud. In both voice and face was a vivid eagerness not to be missed.

"Time hasn't a thing to do with it. Men live all their lives here and are never Westerners. Others are of us in a day. I think you would qualify early."

She knew that she ought to snub this excursion into the personal, but she was by nature unconventional.

"How do you know?" she demanded quickly.

"That's just a guess of mine," he smiled.

A musical voice called from within the house. "Have you seen my Graphic, Moya?"

"A young woman stood in the doorway, a golden white beauty with soft smiling eyes that showed a little surprise at sight of the fisherman. A faint murmur of apology for the interruption escaped her lips.

Kilmeny could not keep his eyes from her. What a superb young creature she was, what perfection in the animal grace of the long lines of the soft rounded body! Her movements had a light buoyancy that was charming. And where under heaven could a man hope to see anything lovelier than this pale face with its crown of burnished hair so lustrous and abundant?

Miss Dwight turned to her friend. "I haven't seen the Graphic, Joyce, dear."

"Isn't it in the billiard room? Thought I saw it there. I'll look," Verinder volunteered.

"Good of you," Miss Joyce nodded, her eyes on the stranger who had turned to leave.

Kilmeny was going because he knew that he might easily outwear his welcome. He had punished Verinder, and that was enough. The miner had met too many like him not to know that the man belonged to the family of common or garden snob. No doubt he rolled in wealth made by his father. The fellow had studied carefully the shibboleths of the society with which he wished to be intimate and was probably letter-perfect. None the less, he was a bounder, a rank outsider tolerated only for his money. He might do for the husband of some penniless society girl, but he would never in the world be accepted by her as a friend or an equal. The thought of him stirred the gorge of the fisherman. Very likely the man might capture for a wife the slim dark girl with the quick eyes, or even her friend, Joyce, choicest flower in a garden of maidens. Nowadays money would do anything socially.

"Cheekiest beggar I ever saw," fumed Verinder. "Don't see why you let the fellow stay, Miss Dwight."

The girl's scornful eyes came round to meet him. She had never before known how cordially she disliked him.

"Don't you?"

She rose and walked quickly into the house.

Verinder bit his mustache angrily. He had been cherishing a fiction that he was in love with Miss Dwight and more than once he had smarted beneath the lash of her contempt.

Joyce sank gracefully into the easiest chair and flashed a dazzling smile at him. "Has Moya been very unkind, Mr. Verinder?"

He had joined the party a few days before at Chicago and this was the first sign of interest Miss Seldon had shown in him. Verinder was grateful.

"Dashed if I understand Miss Dwight at all. She blows hot and cold," he confided in a burst of frankness.

"That's just her way. We all have our moods, don't we? I mean we poor women. Don't all the poets credit us with inconstancy?" The least ripple of amusement at her sex swelled in her throat and died away.

"Oh, by Jove, if that's all! I say, do you have moods too, Miss Joyce?"

Her long thick lashes fluttered down to the cheeks. Was she embarrassed at his question? He felt a sudden lift of the heart, an access of new-born confidence. Bobyans Verinder had never dared to lift his hopes as high as the famous beauty Joyce Seldon. Now for the first time his vanity stirred. Somehow—quite unexpectedly to him—the bars between them were down. Was it possible that she had taken a fancy to him? His imagination soared.

For a moment her deep pansy eyes rested in his. He felt a sudden intoxication of the senses. Almost with a swagger he drew up a chair and seated himself beside her. Already he was the conquering male in headlong pursuit. Nor was he disturbed by the least suspicion of having been filled with the sensations and the impulses that she had contrived.

Miss Seldon had that morning incidentally overheard Lady Farquhar tell her husband that Dobyans Verinder's fortune must be nearer two million pounds than one million. It was the first intimation she had been given that he was such a tremendous catch.

CHAPTER III

Night Fishing.

Jack Kilmeny crossed the river by the rope ferry and followed the trail that ran up. He took the water above the Narrows, about a mile and a half from camp. The mosquitoes were pretty bad near the willows along the shore, but as he got out farther they annoyed him less and with the coming of darkness they ceased to trouble.

The fish were feeding and he had a few strikes. Half a dozen eight and nine-inch trout went into his creel, but though he was fishing along the edge of the deep water, the big fellows would not be tempted. His watch showed a quarter to ten by the moon when at last he hooked one worth while.

He was now down by the riffles not far from the Lodge. A long cast brought him what fishermen along the Gunnison call a bump. Quietly he dropped his fly in exactly the same spot. There was a tug, a flash of white above the water, and like an arrow, the trout was off. The reel whirred as the line unwound. Kilmeny knew by the pressure that he had hooked a good one and he played it carefully, keeping the line taut but not allowing too much strain on it. After a short sharp fight he drew the fish close enough to net the struggler. Of the Loch-leven variety, he judged the weight of the trout to be about two pounds.

He would have liked to try another cast, but it was ten o'clock, the limit set by law. He waded ashore, resolved to fish the riffles again tomorrow.

Next day brought Kilmeny the office of camp cook, which was taken in turn by each of the men. Only two meals a day were eaten in camp, so that he had several hours of leisure after the breakfast things were cleared away. In a desultory fashion he did an hour or two of fishing, though his mind was occupied with other things.

The arrival of the party at the Lodge brought back to him vividly some chapters of his life that had long been buried. His father, Archibald Kilmeny, had married the daughter of a small cattleman some years after he had come to Colorado. Though she had died while he was still a child, Jack still held warmly in his heart some vivid memories of the passionate uncurbed woman who had been his mother.

She had been a belle in the cow country, charming in her way, beautiful to the day of her death, but without education or restraint. Her husband had made the mistake of taking her back to Ireland on a visit to his people. The result had been unfortunate. She was unconquerably provincial, entirely democratic, as uncultured as her native columbine. Moreover, her temper was of the whirlwind variety. The staid life of the old country, with its well-ordered distinctions of class and rutted conventions, did not suit her at all. At traditions which she could not understand the young wife scoffed openly. Before she left, veiled dislike became almost open war. The visit had never been repeated, nor, indeed, had she ever been invited again. This she had bitterly resented, and she had instilled into Jack the antagonism she herself felt. When he was eight years old Jack's father had insisted on taking him back to meet his relatives. Immediately upon his return the youngster's mother had set about undermining any fondness he might have for his British kindred. Three years later she died.

She had been a doting mother, with fierce gusts of passionate adoration for her boy. Jack remembered these after he forgot her less amiable qualities. He had grown up with an unreasonable feeling of dislike toward those of his father's family who had failed to get along with her. Some instinct of loyalty which he could hardly define set him unconsciously in antagonism to his cousins at the Lodge. He had decided not to make himself known to them. In a few days their paths would diverge again for all time.

To Be Continued

Three years more, under present conditions, and there will be no more salmon for the canneries. Ruthless competition and piratic methods of canners and fishermen have caused this condition.

FASHIONS BY MARTHA HOLDEN

IF YOU need something to wear when you go to a dance, dinner or party, No. 2048 is suggested. It is charming but not costly. As shown black lace was the material used, but if you don't like black, all-over laces of this sort can be had in shades of green, orange, beige and blue. You will need a costume slip like No. 1514 to wear underneath the frock. A good looking school frock for the young lassie is shown in No. 2057. It cuts all in one as the diagram explains. Printed cotton would be nice for a wash dress while wool crepe, flannel or serge would make a warmer affair.

2048 Dress
1514 Slip

Nos. 2048 and 1514—Dancing Frock—Charming, but by no means costly or difficult to make is this design illustrated, patterns for which cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. The diagram shows how one length of material novelly cut makes the finished affair in the main sketch. To wear underneath, you'll need a costume slip like No. 1514, the patterns for which cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure and takes only 2⅝ yards 36-inch crepe, satin, lingette or sateen. The dress and slip patterns are separate. You can order both for 30c or each for 15c.

2036

No. 2036—Slip-on Design—The pattern is obtainable in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. In the medium size, 3½ yards of 40-inch material is required. Price 15c.

2045

No. 2045—Attractive Gown—The pattern for this model is procurable in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. In the medium size, 2¾ yards of 40-inch material with 1¼ yards of 36-inch contrasting is necessary. Price 15c.

2037

No. 2037—Indoor Frock—In medium size, this design, the patterns for which cut in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure, takes 2 yards of 36-inch material with 1⅜ yards 36-inch contrasting. Price 15c.

2057

No. 2057—Girl's Dress—Simple, jaunty and very becoming to adolescent figures suggests this design, patterns for which cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years, to the junior girl's mother who is on the lookout for a good-looking school frock for her young daughter. In the medium size, 1¾ yards of 36-inch material is required. Price 15c.

2040

No. 2040—New Blouse—This is your opportunity to obtain a pattern of one of the new blouses the Fifth Avenue shops are showing. It cuts in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. The simulated yoke is new as is the long full sleeve which gathers into a long tight cuff. Price 15c.

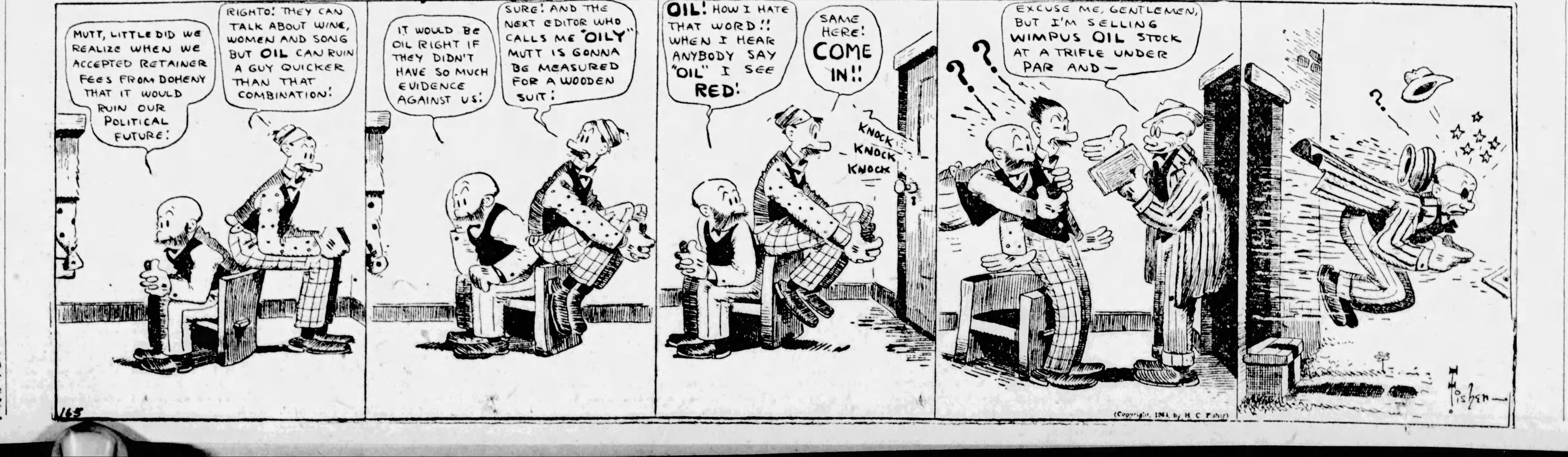
The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of the above designs at the rate of 15 cents for each pattern. These patterns are stylish and perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give number, size, age, etc.

MARTHA HOLDEN BOOKS OF FASHIONS issued quarterly, 10c a copy. Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

MUTT AND JEFF

When You Say "Oil" to the Boys, You Want to Duck

By "BUD" FISHER


MUTT, LITTLE DID WE REALIZE WHEN WE ACCEPTED RETAINER FEES FROM DOHENY THAT IT WOULD RUIN OUR POLITICAL FUTURE!
RIGHTO! THEY CAN TALK ABOUT WINE, WOMEN AND SONG BUT OIL CAN RUIN A GUY QUICKER THAN THAT COMBINATION!
IT WOULD BE OIL RIGHT IF THEY DIDN'T HAVE SO MUCH EVIDENCE AGAINST US!
SURE! AND THE NEXT EDITOR WHO CALLS ME "OILY" MUTT IS GONNA BE MEASURED FOR A WOODEN SUIT!
OIL! HOW I HATE THAT WORD!! WHEN I HEAR ANYBODY SAY "OIL" I SEE RED!
SAME HERE! COME IN!!
KNOCK KNOCK KNOCK
? ?
EXCUSE ME, GENTLEMEN, BUT I'M SELLING WIMPUS OIL STOCK AT A TRIFLE UNDER PAR AND—
? ?
165
(Copyright, 1924, by H C Fisher)

ASPIRIN

Say "Bayer" and Insist!

BAYER

Genuine

Genuine "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" have been proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians over twenty-three years. Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.

Child-birth

WHEN the Little One arrives, you can have that moment more free from suffering than you have perhaps imagined. An eminent physician, expert in this science, has shown the way. It was he who first produced the great remedy, "Mother's Friend." Mrs. C. J. Hartman, Scranton, Pa., says:

"With my first two children I had a doctor and a nurse and then they had to use instruments, but with my last two children I used 'Mother's Friend' and had only a nurse; we had no time to get a doctor because I wasn't very sick—only about ten or fifteen minutes." Use "Mother's Friend" as our mothers and grandmothers did. Don't wait, start today, and meanwhile write to Bradfield Regulator Co., BA-75, Atlanta, Ga., for a free illustrated book containing information every expectant mother should have. "Mother's Friend" is sold by all drug stores

BRITISH ENVOY IN PEACE PLEA

Ambassador Sir Esme Howard Tells Pilgrim Society of Ideals.

Americans will unquestionably feel the impulse to work for permanent peace in Europe on which a large measure of her prosperity depends and will not "leave Europe to stew in her own juice," Sir Esme Howard, British ambassador to the United States, declared at the Pilgrim society annual dinner in the Waldorf-Astoria hotel in New oYrk. It was his first public address since he has assumed his post at Washington.

The customary Anglo-American nature of the function was given a broader international flavor by the presence of Ambassador Jusserand of France and Ambassador Don Juan Riano Y Gayangos of Spain. Citizens of many other European nations also attended.

A cable message from King George of England, expressing his appreciation of the accomplishments of the Pilgrim society on behalf of Anglo-American friendship was read, as was one sending the good wishes of the Prince of Wales.

Secretary of State Hughes, in a message expressing regret at his inability to attend, joined in greeting Sir Esme, whom he called a long known and highly esteemed friend who represents so admirably the continuance of the tradition of friendly intercourse between the two great peoples whose amity is the cornerstone of all hopes for world peace."

Sir Esme prefaced an appeal for cooperation in an effort to remove seeds of armed international conflict with a graphic reference to the devastation and common woe which, he said, was the aftermath of the war. Incredible as it might seem, he said some men still prefer war to political peace.

"An attitude of complete aloofness and lack of interest in the affairs of the other white continent can not be either wholesome or in the end be good business for either of the two," the ambassador declared, turning his attention to America.

"I cannot but believe that America will unquestionably feel the impulse to work in her own way and in her own time, for permanent peace in Europe, on which, to put it on no higher grounds, so much of her own prosperity depends," he continued, asserting it was axiomatic that the prosperity of America would be in ratio with the prosperity of Europe.

"We in England have long ago realized that a policy of splendid isolation was but an idle dream.

"America under the administration of President Harding was not splendidly isolated, but was rather splendidly helpful, and now, under President Coolidge she is doing her best through the instrumentality of her experts on the reparations commission to help straighten out that tangled skein.

"And, therefore, I do not believe that the American people will just leave Europe to stew in her own juice. On the contrary, I believe that combining her strong, practical common sense, with her undoubted idealism she will advance step by step, not indeed committing herself for the future but just helping as necessity arises, until at last confidence and good will, will together have laid the sure foundations of an abiding peace."

18 Billion Feet Lumber Sold

Members of the National-American Wholesale Lumber association sold between 18,000,000,000 and 20,000,000,000 feet of lumber last year, it was announced at the opening of the association's annual convention in Cincinnati. At an estimated average cost of $30 per thousand, this would total $600,000,000.

HEARING RESTORED OFTEN IN 24 HOURS

Amazing Results Secured in One Day by Use of Virex Formerly Known as Rattle Snake Oil.

Deafness and Head Noises need not be dreaded any longer since the discovery of a widely known physician. Now it is possible for some of the most obstinate cases of deafness to be relieved in a days time by the application of a prescription formerly known as Rattle Snake Oil. This treatment is meeting with wide success all over the country.

Mr. D. Dey, a Nebraska resident, 67 years old, says, "I have used the treatment for only two weeks and my hearing is restored perfectly. The relief was almost instantaneous and now the head noises have disappeared. My catarrh, a case of many years standing, is improving wonderfully."

Mr. Ben Jackson, who lives in Indiana, says, "Before I used Virex I could hear nothing. After ten days I could hear my watch tick."

Angeline Johnson, a Mississippi resident, had been stone deaf for eighteen years. She says, "Virex has stopped my head noises and I can hear the train whistle 3½ miles away."

Roy Fisher, Iowa man, says, "I hadn't heard a watch tick for eleven years—now I can lay my watch on the table and hear it plainly."

Mr. W. A. Lumpkin of Oklahoma says, "After being deaf 38 years, I used your treatment only a few days and hear fairly well."

Mr. Anthony Chapman of Michigan says, "The terrible head noises have stopped entirely and my hearing is practically back to normal."

Deaf Baby Now Hears.

Mrs. Ola Valentine of Arkansas says, "My little boy, now 5 years old, had been deaf since about 4 months of age. Now he hears very well and is learning to talk."

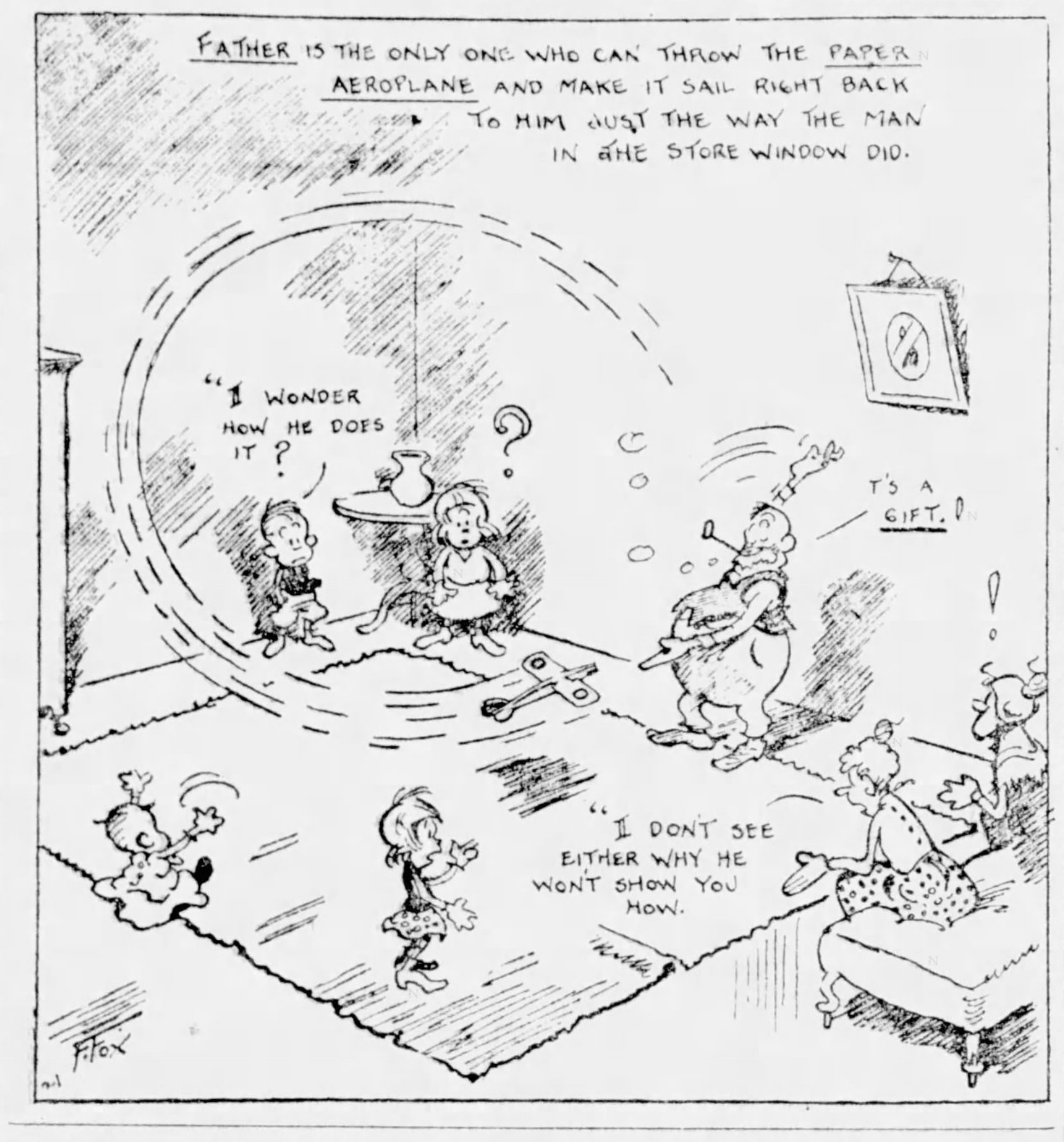
Mr. Mather Pelleys says, "My young son, deaf for years, has used Virex for only three days and he hears almost as well as ever before."

Such amazing reports come from all over this country and Canada. The prescription which is known as Virex, is easily used at home and seems to work like magic in its rapidity on people of all ages.

So confident are we that Virex will restore your hearing quickly, and to introduce this remarkable treatment to a million more sufferers, we will send a large $2.00 treatment for only $1.00 on ten days' free trial. If the results are not satisfactory the treatment costs nothing.

Send no money—just your name and address to the Dale Laboratories, 933 Gateway Station, Kansas City, Mo., and the treatment will be mailed at once. Use it according to the simple directions. If at the end of 10 days your hearing is not relieved, your head noises gone entirely, just send it back and your money will be refunded without question. This offer is fully guaranteed, so write today and give this wonderful compound a trial. —Advertisement.

Dad, the Hero


FATHER IS THE ONLY ONE WHO CAN THROW THE PAPER AEROPLANE AND MAKE IT SAIL RIGHT BACK TO HIM JUST THE WAY THE MAN IN THE STORE WINDOW DID.
"I WONDER HOW HE DOES IT?
IT'S A GIFT.
"I DON'T SEE EITHER WHY HE WON'T SHOW YOU HOW.
F. FOX

DEMOCRAT FAVORITE SONS' BOOMS HEALTHY IN OWN DOORYARDS

Following the blighting of the McAdoo boom, the favorite-son business in the Democratic party has taken a sudden spurt.

Until the oil taint was fastened upon him by the senate investigating committee, William G. McAdoo had such a long lead for the presidential nomination that the prospective favorite sons shrank shyly into seclusion of their respective states.

Now that McAdoo has been practically eliminated from serious consideration, they are frisking gaily about trying hard to look like presidential candidates and hoping against hope that the lightning will strike them at New York.

At least five of these are men who, until recently, had been among the strongest supporters of McAdoo: Homer S. Cummings, Connecticut; Senator Carter Glass, Virginia; Senator Joseph T. Robinson, Arkansas; Josephus Daniels, North Carolina, and Governor William E. Sweet, Colorado.

Final Smash Awaited.

Each is nursing his own little boomlet, though still professing allegiance to the McAdoo cause in order to retain the good will of McAdoo and get for himself as much of the McAdoo strength when the final "bust-up" of the McAdoo boom comes.

Cummings is probably the most ambitious and aggressive of the five. He was chairman of the Democratic national committee before and during the 1920 national convention at San Francisco and, as temporary chairman, made the keynote speech before that body. Not content with playing this double role, he also was a favorite-son candidate for the presidential nomination and held the Connecticut delegation through the early ballots. Though professing even then to be a McAdoo man, he thus helped to bring about the deadlock between the McAdoo and Palmer candidacies which resulted in the nomination of James M. Cox.

Glass was chairman of the resolutions at the San Francisco convention and also got his taste of favorite-sonning there. Nominally favorable to McAdoo, he was backed by the solid Virginia delegation and prevented it swinging to McAdoo until it was too late. It seems certain that he will have the solid Virginia backing again this year. Since the news got out that McAdoo was on the Doheny payroll, his friends have been busy in the hope that he will pick up strength in other states.

Robinson is Democratic leader of the senate and although on record for McAdoo, for a year or more had been cherishing presidential ambitions. He was permanent chairman of the Sen Francisco convention and head of the committee which notified Cox of his nomination. He is an excellent rough and ready orator, a good debater and a vigorous campaigner.

Until the senate committee revealed McAdoo's connection with the Doheny oil interests, Daniels, secretary of the navy in the Wilson cabinet, was one of the busiest McAdoo boosters. Now he is busy taking care of his own boom. The fact that as secretary of the navy he is declared to have rudely repulsed the oil interests which repeatedly sought naval oil leases, is urged in his favor.

Governor Sweet, who calls himself a "progressive Democrat," had expected to go to the New York convention at the head of a solid Colorado delegation. He still insists that McAdoo is a "thoroughgoing progressive" but tacitly admits that his availability has been severely impaired. He was in Washington last week and exhibited no chagrin whatever when friends suggested him as exactly the type of a man needed to fit the Democratic emergency.

Works Both Ways.

The favorite-son movement within the McAdoo ranks is both a centripetal and a centrifugal force. The five favorite sons still proclaim their allegiance to the McAdoo boom for the obvious tactical advantage they expect to gain thereby but all the time they are coyly encouraging, if not actively directing, the various activities in their behalf.

Outside the McAdoo ranks, the favorite sons are busy with increasing hopes. Besides Senator Oscar W. Underwood of Alabama, whose candidacy has considerably outgrown the favorite-son class, the list includes:

Senator Samuel M. Ralston, Indiana, chief of the "dark horses;" John Barton Payne, Illinois; Senator Augustus O. Stanley, Kentucky; Governor George Silzer, New Jersey; Governor Albert C. Ritchie, Maryland; Governor "Al" Smith, New York; James M. Cox, Ohio; Senator James A. Reed, Missouri; Governor Charles W. Bryan, Nebraska; Representative Cordell Hull, Tennessee; Senator Woodbridge H. Ferris, Michigan, and John W. Davis, West Virginia.

Besides the favorite sons, there are a number of Democratic "possibilities" and "also mentioneds." This list includes such men as Senator Royal S. Copeland, New York; William Jennings Bryan, Florida, and former Senator Atlee Pomerene, former Supreme Court Justice John H. Clarke, and former Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, Ohio.

REBEL DEFEAT HELPS FINANCES OF MEXICO

Conditions in Mexico have improved recently. The improvement has been both military and economic.

The military gains have been so great that all seaports north of the Isthmus of Tehauntepec and Puerto Mexico have fallen into the hands of the Federals, both on the Pacific and on the Gulf of Mexico. Rebel resistance has collapsed and many of their leaders have fled.

The economic improvement has been no less marked. Bank clearings and deposits, seen as the surest symptoms of economic health or distemper, have increased more than 30 per cent during the last fortnight.

The president of one of the leading financial institutions of Mexico stated that since Feb. 25 the deposits in his bank have increased 40 per cent. Speaking of conditions in Mexican banks, generally, he declared that all clearing house balances have shown remarkable increases, ranging from 30 to 50 per cent.

"There is 50 per cent more gold and five per cent more silver in sight now than there was 10 days ago," he said.

Fernando de la Fuente, chief of the department of public credit, supported the statements made by the banker, and expressed the belief that the improvement would continue until conditions shall have become normal. He doubts, however, that any one 10-day period can show the same rate of improvement shown by the one just ended.

Government Wins Confidence.

"Both Mexicans and foreigners," he asserted, "have recovered confidence in the stability of the government, and they are bringing large sums of money out of retirement and putting it in action. A good share of this newly-active money, of course, passes through the banks, with increased clearances and larger deposits as the result."

The improvements alluded to result from four major causes:

The complete collapse of the rebel movement; the adoption by the bankers' convention of a new banking law project, which has the support of all banking interests and of the government; the agreement between the Wolvin line and the Mexican government, whereby the former contracts to stimulate the development of agricultural and other resources of the country, and the latter secured a substantial loan, and the government's declaration that the national election will be held in July on scheduled time.

Cash Comes Out of Hiding.

A factor which has contributed much to the feeling of restored confidence in the Obregon government is the fact that the Wolvin line and its powerful American associates have conducted virtually all of their negotiations looking toward a huge loan to Mexico and the investment of many millions of dollars in Mexican territory, while the rebellion was on in full blast.

The fact that American money was showing confidence in the Mexican government had a heartening effect on Mexican money, which is emerging from hiding places in gardens, cellars, mattresses, stockings and chile pots to take part in the work of reconstruction.

American Is Optimistic.

Franklin Helm, representative of the American financial interests negotiating with the Mexican government, consented to be quoted for the first time since his arrival in Mexico.

"The United States government and American business men," he said, "have confidence in President Obregon's administration because it is worthy of confidence.

"Under the guidance of Obregon, Mexico has emerged from a state of banditry to one of good government, which complies faithfully with its international obligations. The disruption of order due to the De la Huerta insurrection is but temporary. It was caused by the revolutionary germs implanted in the country by many years of civil strife, and is yielding to the vigorous treatment of General Obregon.

"The present rebellion is the first of any consequence that has failed since the overthrow of Porfirio Diaz. That 90 per cent of the Mexican people opposed it proves they are tired of revolutions."

EUROPE WATCHES SOUTH AMERICA

Spain and Italy Eager to Extend Influence in Latin Nations.

European powers are hatching deep-laid schemes to make their influence paramount in South America, with Spain and Italy leaders in the movement. The purpose is to educate the Latin American republics into a realization that their natural allies are not the United States, but the European nations from which the South American republics originated.

It is known to competent authorities in Washington that the project was discussed earnestly at Rome during the Spanish king's recent visit. Dictator Mussolini and King Victor Emanuel reached an understanding with the Spanish dictator, General Rivera, and King Alfonso, whereby Italy and Spain will practically march shoulder to shoulder on Latin-American policy.

One of the plans on which stress is laid is an early visit to South America by King Alfonso. The foreign minister of Peru, Senor Alberto Solomon, passed through New York last week en route to Madrid. He has gone to invite and urge the king of Spain to come to Peru this year on the 100th anniversary of Peruvian independence. The particular date on which Peruvians desire Alfonso's presence is the centennial of the battle of Ayacucho, the Yorktown of Peru, at which the country's three-year struggle for liberation was achieved. The period falls toward the end of 1924.

In the meantime, the king of Spain would accept the hospitality of other Latin republics, particularly Argentina.

(Copyright, 1924.)

BUILDS BASIN AT ZEEBRUGGE

Belgium Plans Constructing Strong Sea Base for Fleet Protection.

Zeebrugge, which was held by Germans in the war, is to be transformed into the main naval base of Belgium.

The minister of national defense says the Belgian fleet will be transferred from its present base at Antwerp to Bruges and Zeebrugge. Belgium is reconstructing basin fortifications for submarines and drydocks.

The army also has orders to support the base with concentrations, which will be placed in new barracks to be constructed at Maelepein, Zedelghem and Zeebrugge. The city of Jabbeke will be the munitions base and the region will be protected by fortifications.

The project is the result of a discussion by the Belgian government, and when completed will provide one of the strongest naval bases in Northern Europe. It will be particularly formidable in view of the Belgian-French naval liaison.

Copyright, 1924, by Philadelphia Public Ledger Co.

GERMANY URGES HERO WORSHIP

Youths Called Upon to Hold on High Torch Tirpitz Dropped.

"German youths, despite all, do not let yourselves be robbed of your belief in your people and their world mission. Don't permit pacifists to obscure the picture of your great men. Learn again hero worship. This is the best gift you can make to the old man in the Black Forest, and it will be the best proof to him that his spirit still lives above the grave of the German fleet."

Thus exhorts the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger on the occasion of the 75th birthday anniversary, March 19, of Admiral Von Tirpitz of submarine memory.

He is praised as a true hero in contra-distinction to Bethmann-Hollweg, who "played England's game." Von Tirpitz is lauded as one who was not frightened, as were others by the "so-called last Lusitania note," one not ready to capitulate to President Wilson.

Von Tirpitz's fall from power is called "A diplomatic victory for England as important as the battle of the Marne." His plan for German marine sovereignty is urged by influential newspapers as "the unabandoned hope of German youth."

Copyright, 1924, by Philadelphia Public Ledger Co.

Anita's Brother Beaten; Ince Sued

Ralph Ince, motion picture director, has been served with papers in a $50,000 damage suit filed against him by his brother-in-law, George Stewart, brother of Anita Stewart, film actress, as the aftermath of a fist fight between the two last August, it became known recently.

The fight, Stewart charged, occurred in a lonely spot on the Boston Post road while he, Ince and several others were motoring to New York, after visiting road houses.

Ince is alleged to have ordered the driver to stop the car and to have directed Stewart to alight. The fight followed.

$500,000 Art Museum Planned for Tokio

A million yen ($500,000) fine art museum, long talked of for the capital city of Japan, will be under construction by the first of April, if plans recently announced by the prefectural governor are carried out.

The gift for the museum was made three years ago by a public-spirited Japanese named Keitaro Sato. The lot was selected, in Uyeno park, Tokio, but due to difficulties over the transfer of the land construction was delayed. A recent settlement was made, and construction work should start soon.

The Latest Markets

Interest in speculative markets centered in declining stock prices during the week ended last Friday. Grains worked somewhat lower and then steadied.

Speculative uneasiness, blamed upon Washington developments, created the moving factor in the stock market. Steel, motor and accessory shares proved the most susceptible to selling, much of which came from speculators for the decline. Despite reports that motor plants of leading makers were operating at high speed and that the motor industry generally was facing what it believed to be its best spring trade in history, such representative issues, as Studebaker, Chandler and Willys-Overland preferred suffered sharp declines to new lows for the year. Reports that the industry would have to curtail production in the second quarter due to present overstocking of dealers facilitated a bear drive on the steels because of the fact that the motor industry has been one of the best customers the steel industry has.

In bullish quarters it was pointed out heavy motor production in the first quarter was aimed to temporarily overstock dealers in order that the usual spring scarcity of new cars might be avoided this year. Last spring and the spring before dealers were unable to obtain cars promptly and in many cases sales were lost, it was said.

On the other hand—and this hand seemed to have guided the speculative machine—a frequently successful group of speculators operates on the principal that if any industry is operating at 110 per cent of capacity, the market already has over-discounted the bullish aspect of such a situation and lower prices are then due, if only temporarily or until earning statistics estimated or actual, are available. This speculative philosophy often permits the early catching of the proverbial worm, but now and then the early bird chokes on what he catches.

Little surprise at the course of the market is felt when it is recalled that the November-February advance was predicated upon the prospect for tax legislation aimed to benefit the 47,000,000 adults in this country who do not have to pay income taxes. Through lifting the war burden imposed upon invested capital and production, congress would encourage business expansion with its attendant multiplicity of jobs for the laborer at high wages, additional taxable property and earnings for state and nation and larger dividends for the owner.

A market based upon such an altogether pleasing program could go a long way without greatly over-discounting the benefits which would accrue to the citizens of the republic, irrespective of class, occupation or financial standing. In place of this excellent prospect of early November to late January, is found a measure passed by the lower house, which is to directly benefit but 7,000,000 citizens through a flat reduction of 25 per cent in 1923 income taxes and which includes proposed levies which amount to destruction of capital.

A strong market in the rail issues was a saving grace for the week. The strength of the carrier group was in contrast to weakness of steels and motors and prevented a worse break in the market as a whole. The Dow Jones rail average topped the high point of the preceding week by three-hundredths of a point, an insignificant gain. At the close Friday the average stood one-hundredth of a point below the close of the preceding week.

More call money was available at the low rate of 2½ per cent than at any time since April, 1918. The rate was the lowest since November, 1919. Reserve banking position continued strong and the plethora of funds in New York found some outlet in the Liberty bond group among the fourth 4¼s, all of which advanced to the year's best levels. The French franc continued to worry a disappearing short interest. The rate advanced to a new high for the year at 5.25 cents Friday, up more than 1.75 cents from its recent low.

Moisture for wheat and poor export demand prevented any rally of importance in the wheat market. Though lower, the market at one time showed the weakness of the preceding week. Little incentive was apparent to buy except for short covering purposes. Some export business in corn, bad weather for crop movement and light receipts gave a firm tone to corn. There now seems to be more corn than had been anticipated some weeks ago, industries are well stocked and little was heard of a very bullish nature.

There was not much change in the cotton market during the week. May contracts sold up to 29.70 as a result of buying promoted by firmness in Liverpool, complaints of delayed farm work in the south and a feeling that optimism over prospects for a settlement of reparations was likely to be reflected by export demand. Offerings increased at the higher prices however, and there were reactions with the market becoming quieter and irregular later in the week.

Grain

Toledo — Wheat, cash, $1.08@1.08½. Corn, cash, 83¼@83¾c. Oats, cash, 51½@52½c. Barley, cash, 74c. Rye, No. 2, cash, 68c. Cloverseed, cash, $11.65; March, $11.65; Oct., $12.30. Alsike, cash, $8.80; March, $8.80. Timothy, cash, $3.70; March, $3.70; May, $3.80.

Chicago — Wheat, May, $1.05½; July, $1.06¾; Sept., $1.07¾. Corn, May, 79½c; July, 80½c; Sept., 80⅝c. Oats, May, 48c; July, 46c. Rye, May, 67⅞c; July, 69⅜c.

Produce

Butter — Fancy creamery, 1-lb. prints, 50c; solid pack, 49c; nut margarine, 25½@26½c.

Cheese — Fancy brick, 24@24½c; Michigan, 25@26c; Vermont, 35c; Longhorn, 27½@28c.

Eggs—Candled, 25c; selects, 30c.

Bacon — Fat, 11c; lean, 20c; wide, 6 to 8 lbs., 18c; 9 to 10 lbs., 14c; 11 to 12 lbs., 12c; 13 to 15 lbs., 11c. Hams—17c. Lard—13c.

Live Poultry — Ducks, 28@30c; geese, 16@18c; turkeys, 28@30c; hens, 25@27c; light hens, 21@23c; Leghorn broilers, 22@23c; broilers, 25@27c; stags, 15@16c.

Hides—No. 1, 5c; No. 2, 4c; bull, 3c; green calf, No. 1, 14c; No. 2, 12½c; kip, 11c; No. 2 kip, 9½c; cured hides, No. 1, 6c; No. 2, 5c; horse hides, $3.00.

Cleveland — Butter, extras in tub lots, 50@52c; extra firsts, 49@51c; firsts, 47@48c; packing stock, 25@30c; standards, 50@52c; prints, 1c a pound extra. Eggs—Fresh gathered northern extras, 25c; extra firsts, 24c; Ohio firsts, 22½c; western firsts, 22c. Oleomargarine—Prices to retailers: Nut, 24@26c; high grade, made of animal oil, 27@27½c; lower grades, 20@21c. Poultry—Live, fat fowls ,26@27c; springers, 26@27c; old roosters, 17@18c; geese, 20@22c; heavy ducks, 30c; light colored ducks, 25c; medium fowls, 25c. Potatoes — Michigan round whites, $1.90@2.15 a 150-pound sack; Ohio, $1.00 a bushel; Chiefs, $2.25 a bag. Sweet potatoes—Tennessee Nancy Halls, $3.10@3.25 a hamper; Alabama Porto Rico, $3.10 a hamper.

Chicago — Poultry, alive, higher; fowls, 25c; springs, 30c; roosters, 17c; geese, 16c. Potatoes, firm; receipts, 114 cars; total U. S. shipments, 902; Wisconsin sacked round whites U. S. No. 1, $1.25@1.40; few fancy, $1.45; Minnesota and North Dakota sacked Red River Ohios, $1.30@1.45; Idaho sacked russets U. S. No. 1, $2.75@3.00; No. 3, $2.25. Butter, lower; creamery extras, 45c; standards, 45c; extra firsts, 44½@44¾c; firsts, 43½@44c; seconds, 42½@43c. Eggs, steady; receipts, 25,097 cases; firsts, 21½c; ordinary firsts, 19½@20c; storage pack extras, 23¾c; storage pack first, 23¼c.

New York—Butter unsettled; receipts, 9,780; creamery, higher than extras, 47@47½c; creamery, extras (92 score), 46½; firsts (88 to 91 score), 44¼@45½c. Eggs, firm; receipts, 25,883; New Jersey and other hennery whites, closely selected extras, 33@35c; state nearby and nearby western hennery whites, firsts to extras, 26½@32c; Pacific coast whites, extras, 33@35c.

Live Stock

Cleveland — Cattle — Receipts, 1,000; higher; choice, 10@15c higher; choice yearlings, $9.25@10.25; fair to good yearlings, $8.25@8.75; choice handy weight butcher steers, $8.25@9.25; fair to good butcher steers, $7.25@8.25; choice heavy steers, $8.00@8.75; fair to good heavy and plain steers, $7.00@7.50; common and light butcher steers, $5.50@6.25; choice heifers, $7.25@8.00; fair to good heifers, $5.50@6.25; choice butcher cows, $5.50@6.50; fair to good butcher cows, $4.00@5.00; common cows, canners and cutters, $2.00@3.00; choice handy weight bulls, $5.50@6.50; choice heavy bulls, $5.00@5.50; common and bolgna bulls, $4.00@4.75. Calves—Receipts, 600; market 50c@$1.00 higher; good to choice veal calves, $12.50@13.50; fair to good, $7.00@10.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,200; steady, slow; good to choice spring lambs, $15.50@16.50; fair to good, $12.00@13.00; good to choice sheep, $10.00@11.00; good to choice ewes, $8.00@9.50; common, $5.00@6.00; choice clipped lambs, $13.50 @ 14.50; clipped culls, $8.00@10.00; choice clipped sheep, $8.50@9.50; clipped culls, $3.00@5.00. Hogs—Receipts, 5,000; mixed, $8.00; pigs and lights, $7.50; roughs, $6.00; stags, $4.00.

Chicago — (U. S. Department of Agriculture)—Hogs — Receipts, 86,000; fairly active; shippers buying freely; big packers not bidding; mostly 5@10c lower; light weight show minimum decline; bulk good and choice 150 to 240-pound averages, $7.45@7.55; top, $7.60; desirable 250 to 300-pound butchers largely $7.40@7.50; bulk packing sows, $6.60@6.85; killing pigs active; bulk strong weight, $6.50@7.00; heavy weight hogs, $7.45@7.50; medium, $7.40@7.55; light, 7.25@7.50; light light, $6.60@7.60; packing sows, smooth, $6.70@6.90; packing sows, rough, $6.60@6.75; slaughter pigs, $5.50@7.10.

East Buffalo — Cattle — Receipts, 1,625; fairly active; butcher grades, 25c higher; all others generally steady; shipping steers, $9.50@11.00; butchers, $8.25@9.25; yearlings, $9.00@11.35; heifers, $6.00@8.25; fair to choice cows, $3.00@6.25; canners and cutters, $2.25@3.00; bulls, $3.00@5.50; stockers and feeders, $4.00@6.25; fresh cows and springers, choice scarce, common steady, $30.00@110.00. Calves—Receipts, 2,000; active, $1.00 higher; choice, $13.50@14.00; fair to good, $9.50@13.00; culls, $6.00@9.00; heavy, $6.50@9.00. Hogs—Receipts, 12,800; active; pigs, 25@35c higher; others, steady to 10c higher; heavy, $8.10; mixed and yorkers, $8.10@8.15; light yorkers and pigs, $8.10; roughs, $6.50@7.00; stags, $4.00@5.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 8,000; active; lambs, 25c higher, $10.00@17.00; others unchanged.

Pittsburgh — Cattle — Receipts, 1,000; steady; steers, $9.75@10.25; heifers, $8.00 @ 8.75; cows, $5.50@6.50. Hogs—Receipts, 6,500; steady; heavies, $7.90@8.00; heavy yorkers, $8.15@8.25; light yorkers, $7.50@7.75; pigs, $7.00@7.25. Sheep and lambs — Receipts, 5,500; higher; wool sheep, $12.50; clipped sheep, $10.50; wool lambs, $12.75; clipped lambs, $14.00. Calves — Receipts, 700; steady; top, $16.25.

Says Czar Is Alive and Hiding in Europe

Former Czar Nicholas of Russia, believed to have been executed by a Russian firing squad when the monarchy was deposed, is alive and is living in southern Italy under an assumed name and under the protection of the Italian government and Papacy, says Gypsy Dan, a physician.

Gypsy Dan said that a friend, who fled from Russia after many narrow escapes in which his life was threatened, finally made his way to this country, where he told him the story.

At the time of the shooting it was said that a soldier, in type and character representing the czar, faced the firing squad.

It was said that friends of the royal house in Europe, at the time of the supposed death, were hurrying the czar away under guard and that he is now secluded in the southern part of Italy.

Toothbrush Fringe Next

Now it's the toothbrush fringe for women! This is a bank about two inches wide in the center of the forehead, the rest of the hair being brushed back on each side.

ECZEMA

Also called Tetter, Salt Rheum, Pruritis, Milk Crust, Water Poison, Weeping Skin, etc.

Can be cured to stay. I mean just what I say C-U-R-E-D and NOT merely patched up to return again. Remember, I make this statement after handling over half a million cases of eczema and devoting 24 years of my life to its treatment. I don't care what you have used or are using now, nor how many doctors have told you that you could not be cured; all I ask is just a chance to prove my claims. Just write me TODAY and I will send you a FREE TRIAL of my mild, soothing, guaranteed treatment that will surely convince you and thousands of others as it has me. Just write me and try it. Address

DR. J. E. CANNADAY, Eczema Specialist, 402 Court Blk., SEDALIA, MO.

CLASSIFIED OPPORTUNITIES

FOR READERS OF THE TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

Go over them each week and write to advertisers whose propositions interest you. Say you saw the ad in THE TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE.

Over One Million Persons See These Little Ads Every Week

CHARGE FOR SPACE—75 cents per agate line. Send cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines nor more than forty-two lines. Advertisements that reach us Tuesday morning will appear in issue of that week.

Only Reliable Advertisements Printed

MALE HELP WANTED

BE A DETECTIVE: excellent opportunity, good pay, travel. Write C. T. Ludwig, 205 Westover Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS WANTED for a line of ornamental jewelry (earrings, pendants and bracelets), good seller, good profits. Write "Jewelry," 3rd floor, 240 Broadway, N. Y.

WE PAY $50 A WEEK and expenses and give a Ford auto to men to introduce poultry and stock compounds. Imperial Co., D-47, Parsons, Kan.

GET OUR FREE SAMPLE CASE—Toilet articles, perfumes and specialties. Wonderfully profitable. La Derma Co., Dept. RP, St. Louis, Mo.

PATENTS

PATENTS—Booklet free, highest references, best results, promptness assured. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, 644 G St., Washington, D. C.

MEDICAL.

EPILEPTICS.

At last a treatment which positively stops all seizures from first day's use. No bromides or narcotics. Guaranteed. Information free. Hunter Laboratories, 207-O Main St., Little Rock, Arkansas.

UNDERGROUND TREASURES

UNDERGROUND TREASURES—How and where to find them. Particulars for 2c. Model Co., Dept. 16, Como Bldg., Chicago.

POEMS, MANUSCRIPTS WANTED.

WRITERS—ATTENTION! Stories, poems, plays, etc., are wanted for publication. Good ideas bring big money. Submit manuscripts or write Literary Bureau, 114 Hannibal, Mo.

POEMS WANTED—Sell your song-verses for cash. Submit mss. at once, or write New Era Music Co., 162, St. Louis, Mo.

REAL ESTATE

HOW DOLLARS GROW

from real estate. Send for this interesting investment booklet. Mailed free, without any obligation on your part. Address J. F. WALTERS CO., Dept. 4, 917 Consolidated Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.

FARMS WANTED

FARM WANTED—Immediately, from owner. Send particulars. Mrs. Roberts, Box 68, Roodhouse, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS FARMS FOR SALE

73-Acre Riverside Farm With 200 Apple Trees, Cows

Horse, cream separator, full implements, tools, crops; excellent hunting and fishing; convenient all advantages; 45 acres loam tillage, brook-watered pasture, sugar orchard; 200 apple trees, pears, plums, grapes, berries; comfortable 6-room house overlooking beautiful river, barn, garage, stable. All for $1,750, part cash, to settle now. Details page 6 Big Illus. Bargain Catalog money-making farms, best sections United States. Copy free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 150S Nassau St., New York City.

Malaga Is Where Swains Court Girls Behind Bars With Guitars

"Reports of a mutiny in Malaga present a name familiar to American ears because of a luscious grape, but a place which off the route of the majority of seasoned tourists," says a bulletin from Washington, D. C., headquarters of the National Geographic society.

"This ancient seaport of Southern Spain is not remote—it won prestige in earlier times by the frequent sailings from its harbor to England, France and Italy.

Weather Governs Crimes.

"Its white houses glisten in a seldom failing sunshine on the Mediterranean, and a rampart of hills helps keep its temperature equable and dry. These qualities have made it a rendezvous for a few sufferers from heart and lung troubles; but it aridity is hard on nervous patients. Indeed, at certain seasons, it is averred, courts of justice recognize the barometer as an extenuating circumstance in crime.

"Malaga grows her famous grapes for raisins and wine, and gardens to the west of the city yield melons and olives. The first spring vegetables served in fashionable French hotels are likely to have come from Malaga. There, too, the flowers the Englishman cultivates grow wild. Roses bloom in January and the profusion of the carnation, periwinkle, oxalis and sweet alyssum is a revelation to the northern visitor.

"Malaga has been called the noisiest city in Spain, yet this noise does not arise from activity. Until recently there was only one mail a day which, arriving at 7 P. M., was not delivered until the next morning.

Swains Strum Guitars.

"Romance lives in evening courtship scenes where swains thrum guitars to win a smile from fair maids guarded by iron bars.

"The bars seem medieval to the mind of an American girl yet, in one respect, the Malaga woman long has exercised a modern privilege. When she marries she retains her full maiden name, simply affixing that of her husband.

"Theoretically a Malaga marriage, as in other regions of Southern Spain, is a mother-in-law arrangement. The mother of the suitor asks the mother of his sweetheart for the hand of her daughter. Malaga's women folk are notably pretty and high-spirited. After the age of 16, if a suitor's attentions are distasteful to a girl's parents she may, and frequently does, appeal to a court for a 'deposit'—a sort of injunction proceeding against parental interference in affairs of the heart.

Pride Must Mediate.

"The court places the young woman in custody of a disinterested person, or in a convent, for a few months, during which time she is forbidden to see parents or suitor. If she returns from this enforced period of meditation determined to marry she is free to do so.

"The derivation of Malaga's name points to an important industry. 'Malaga' is derived from 'malac' a Phoenician verb, 'to salt,' because the village of early times was known for its salt fish, as the city is today.

"Two principal indulgences of the Malaga men are cigarets and sweetmeats. There are no rules against smoking on Malaga street cars, and there is no prejudice against a man walking through the streets, or sitting at the bull fight arena, nibbling at dainty confection. Sweetmeat shops abound. And also donkeys. The affection which the American bestows upon horse or dog, the Andalusian lavishes upon his donkey."

White Deer Brought to United States

Presenting a picture familiar to the heart of every child who has read Grimm's fairy tales, two white deer, the first ever seen in California, have arrived in San Francisco from Nicaragua.

Juan B. Molina, owner of a big plantation at Esteli, Nicaragua, brought the white deer here as a gift to his son from the only herd of its kind in the world.

Molina set out 20 years ago to breed the animals. He crossed the lightest colored animals he could find, and eventually a pure white deer was produced. He continued with his experiment until he had a fixed breed. In his herd of white deer the fawns all come true to type now.

Molina's son plans to present the two albino deer, a buck and a doe, to one of San Francisco's parks.

Japan Raises Ship Subsidy

To encourage trade with South America the Japanese government has decided to increase the subsidies granted steamship companies maintaining South American services from 650,000 yen annually, the present figure, to 900,000 yen. The Osaka Shosen Kaisha and the Toko Kisen Kaisha are the principal lines affected.

A Lady in Pennsylvania Recommends

PE-RU-NA

for Female Trouble

MRS. JOSEPH CURTIS, R. 1, Box 8, New Paris, Pa.

She writes as follows: "I am glad to recommend Pe-ru-na for female trouble and for all inflammation and congestion. Pe-ru-na and Man-a-lin have done me a lot of good and I have every confidence in them."

Our files are full of letters from former sufferers offering the best and strongest evidence of the great benefits of Pe-ru-na to sick and discouraged women. An enviable record of fifty years or more ministering to human ills due to catarrh and catarrhal conditions.

Send four cents postage to the Peruna Company, Columbus, O., for booklet on the subject of catarrh and catarrhal diseases.

Pe-ru-na may be obtained from your nearest dealer in tablet or liquid form.

Sold Everywhere

Get the Best for Your Money

Every person is interested in making a safe and profitable investment—this applies to the paper you read just as much as to financial matters.

There are two weekly publications—leaders in their respective fields—that you should have in your home.

The National Stockman and Farmer—devoted to crops, livestock, fruit, poultry, market and the business side of farming. Its aim is, to make poor farmers good and good farmers better.

The Toledo Weekly Blade—a home and farm newspaper that can be made to yield endless service by utilizing its many departments.

By special arrangement, both of these papers to you by mail for one year—only $1.50

—Order Today—

Toledo Weekly Blade
Toledo, Ohio Date....................192...

Please find inclosed $1.50 for which send me the National Stockman and Farmer and the Toledo Weekly Blade each for one year.

Name ....R. F. D. No..............

Postoffice ....State ....

COURT ATTACKS EVIDENCE FISHING

Trade Commission Told Such Action Is Contrary to Justice.

The federal trade commission cannot go on "fishing expeditions" in search for evidence, the supreme court held in an opinion delivered by Justice Holmes to which no dissent was noted. The decision was in cases brought by the commission in its efforts to search records of the American Tobacco Co., and the P. Lorillard Co.

"It is contrary to the first principles of justice," the court declared, "to allow a search through all the respondents' records, relevant or irrelevant in the hope that something may turn up."

"The mere fact that one is engaged in interstate commerce or that a corporation has been organized to conduct such business, does not make men's affairs public," Justice Holmes stated, pointing out that it was materially different in the case of railroads.

Sees Too Much Authority.

Referring to the fact that the commission must have some definite foundation for its inquiry, the court asserted that congress never intended to give the commission the authority it claimed in the matter of search.

"Anyone who respects the spirit as well as the letter of the fourth amendment would be loath to believe," the justice said, "that congress intended to authorize one of its subordinate agencies to sweep all our traditions into the fire, or to direct fishing expeditions into private papers in the possibility that they may disclose evidences of crime."

The question is a different one, the court pointed out, where the state granting the charter to a corporation gives its own commission power to inspect records.

Cause Must Be Shown.

Some ground must be shown for supposing that the documents called for do contain evidence. Not only must a ground be laid for the demand, but the ground and the demand, the court said, "must be reasonable."

Explaining that the two corporations had been willing to produce such papers as they conceived to be relevant to the inquiry being conducted by the commission, Justice Holmes stated that if the judgment of the companies was not to be accepted as final in such matters, the commission must at least offer some evidence to show that it was wrong. No such evidence was shown, the court added.

COLLEGE OFFERS COURSES ABROAD

William and Mary Gives Students Chance for Summer Study.

The college of William and Mary is planning to take to France this summer a group of 15 college students for educational purposes. The young men may be students at William and Mary, or any other college. Credit granted for work done abroad will count for a degree at William and Mary, or any institution accepting William and Mary credits.

This "school in Europe," it is hoped, will become an annual event in the college calendar. One country each year is to be selected for the location of the school. This year it goes to France, and England, Italy, Germany are in view for the future.

Specifically, the work this summer will consist of four courses of 30 lectures each on subjects which will train men to fill positions in the United States consular and diplomatic service, or in foreign trade. In addition students may elect courses in French history, art, literature, contemporary civilization, etc.

Taking advantage of this unique opportunity an undergraduate may secure a valuable and interesting trip abroad, without the loss of time in absence from college, and at a cost, everything included, of $550.

TAKE SALTS IF RHEUMATISM IS BOTHERING YOU

Tells Rheumatism Sufferers to Take Salts to Get Rid of Toxic Acid.

Rheumatism is no respecter of age, sex, color or rank. If not the most dangerous of human afflictions it is one of the most painful. Those subject to rheumatism should eat no sweets for awhile, dress as warmly as possible, avoid any undue exposure and above all, drink lots of pure water.

Rheumatism is caused by uric acid or body waste matter, and is often generated in the bowels and absorbed into the blood. It is the function of the kidneys to filter this poison from the blood and cast it out in the urine; the pores of the skin are also a means of freeing the blood of this impurity. In damp and chilly, cold weather the skin pores are closed, thus forcing the kidneys to do double work; they become weak and sluggish and fail to eliminate this toxic acid, which keeps accumulating and circulating through the system, eventually settling in the joints and muscles, causing stiffness, soreness and pain, called rheumatism.

At the first twinge of rheumatism get from any pharmacy about four ounces of Jad Salts; put a tablespoonful in a glass of water and drink before breakfast each morning for a week. This is helpful to neutralize acidity, remove waste and stimulate the kidneys, thus helping to rid the blood of these rheumatic poisons.

Jad Salts is inexpensive, and is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and is used with excellent results by thousands of folks who are subject to rheumatism.

—Advertisement.

White House Explains Hurried Reception of Passion Players

When the Passion Players of Oberammergau visited the White House recently they were hurried on their way after a brief visit. In addition, they were given no opportunity to deliver the addresses which they had prepared, and they complained. The incident, however, has been explained. There was a misunderstanding between President Coolidge and C. Bascom Slemp as to the length of their visit, it was said, and by mistake they were hurried on their way. The visiting players also have been informed that it is customary for the President to receive addresses from foreign visitors in written form through the ambassador of their native land.

The above picture shows, left to right, Andreas Lang, Sr., who takes the part of Peter; Anton Lang, who plays Christ, and Gunto Mayr, who portrays Judas.

SINGAPORE BASE POLICY CRITICIZED

Admiralty Supporters Hit Plan to Abandon Naval Scheme.

The simultaneous announcement in the house of lords and the house of commons last week of the Labor government's abandonment of the previous government's plan to develop Singapore as a naval base was sharply criticized in both houses by those who hold that the scheme is an essential part of Great Britain's defensive naval policy in the Pacific.

In commons Charles P. Ammon, parliamentary secretary to the admiralty announced the government's decision not to proceed further with the Singapore plans. In the house of lords a motion was carried, 56 to 19, expressing "deep regret" at the government's action.

Among the government's critic, Lieutenant Colonel Amery, formerly first lord of the admiralty, informed Mr. Ammon that when the Conservatives returned to power they would not lose an instant in resuming the scheme.

He said Singapore was the only point from which British trade in the Indian ocean and the Pacific could be protected effectively and the only station from which Australia and New Zealand could be assisted in a naval way. Dropping the project was tantamount to telling the dominion that the government was no longer prepared to help them, he said.

Premier MacDonald explained that the government had abandoned the scheme because to proceed with it would exercise a most detrimental effect on Great Britain's foreign policy. He contended that the argument for the base was contrary to the Washington agreement.

Britain to Resume Sea Gold Search

Operations are to be resumed shortly on the recovery of the bullion from the Laurentic, which carried a treasure valued at $35,000,000 when she was sunk off the northern Irish coast during the war. The Racer, the British admiralty's salvage vessel, it was announced, will be in Lough Swilly, which will be the base of operations, April 1, and Commander Damant, who has been in charge of the salvage work throughout, again will be in command.

Copyright, 1924, by Philadelphia Public Ledger Co.

Londoners Will Fete American Attorneys

The City of London Corporation has unanimously resolved to give a state banquet in the Guildhall to the American and Canadian lawyers who are to visit London during the summer.

The company, it is stated, will number 850, and the entertainment will be on the same lines as the famous lord mayor's banquet which is held yearly on Nov. 9.

SENATE PROBERS SEEK DAUGHERTY'S FRIEND IN JUSTICE ACTIVITIES

Howard D. Mannington, "mystery man" of the green stone house in K street, is the witness most wanted by the senate Daugherty committee.

Out of the country, probably in Paris, he is likely to be of little more use to the committee than is his late friend and associate, Jess Smith, who committed suicide in the apartment of Attorney General Daugherty May 30, 1923.

Mannington, like Smith, came to Washington with Daugherty when the latter became head of the department of justice three years ago. For years he had been a close friend of Daugherty. He had been a member of the old Ohio railroad commission. Before that he had published a newspaper at Urbana. During the 1920 campaign he was one of Dugherty's confident assistants.

Heads Office Force.

No sooner had Daugherty been sworn in as attorney general than Mannington was put in charge of his temporary office force. He was installed into the other office of the attorney general on the sixth floor of the department of justice building. There he greeted and interviewed hundreds of persons, including job seekers, senators, representatives, government officials and visitors. No one saw Daugherty until they first saw Mannington.

Like Jess Smith, Mannington had no official position. He was on no payroll and drew no salary. He smilingly explained he was there then "just to help Harry."

For a time Mannington lived at the hotel, then he went to live in the green house on K street. Mannington was said to have leased it in his own name. It was there that Daugherty spent many of his evenings with Mannington, Jesse Smith and George B. Christian, Jr., it was said.

Big Fees Reported.

William A. Orr of New York, who testified that he had a fourth interest in the profits from the illegal transportation and display of the Dempsey-Carpentier fight film, said it was there that he saw Mannington.

Not many months had passed before stories were circulated that Mannington was being paid big fees in connection with applications for liquor withdrawal permits. He became generally known as chief of "we boys," who, capitalizing their alleged influence with Daugherty, were supposed to be getting rich.

Not content with "selling" his reputation of closeness to Daugherty, Mannington is said to have represented himself as able to "put over" big deals by reason of his alleged friendship with President Harding.

The president heard of these activities and angrily is said to have ordered Mannington to leave Washington. Mannington is reported to have gone to Columbus but later to have returned.

The senate committee has information concerning some of the enormous sums Mannington is alleged to have collected for his supposed services, one such sum said to have been paid him for service rendered in obtaining a whisky withdrawal permit, appears in a committee memorandum as $75,000.

Boasts of Funds.

To Ohio friends Mannington is declared to have boasted of receiving another "fee" of $50,000.

Orr, who was indicted on charges of conspiracy in connection with illegal liquor withdrawals in New York state, testified that he consulted frequently with Mannington as well as Attorney General Daugherty and Jesse Smith.

Mannington, accompanied by Cyrus Huling of Columbus, left for Europe last August shortly after the death of President Harding.

At the time it was said he should be designated as the government's representative in an alien property case involving more than a million dollars. He returned late in the fall but is understood to have gone abroad on a second mission early this year.

As long as he is outside the country, Mannington cannot be reached by senate subpoena. It is possible, however, for the committee to subpoena Thomas W. Miller, alien property custodian, and department of justice officials including Daugherty himself, to tell what they know of Mannington and his activities. Senator Wheeler has indicated that this is his purpose.

Mannington is not a lawyer. He is about 55 years old, short and fat. The next sensations developed in the Daugherty investigation are likely to make him the central figure.

DR. ELIOT URGES PEACE SERVICE

Says Education's Ideals Include Devotion to One's Country.

The duty of educated men lies in their service to their country in peace as well as in war, said Charles William Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard university, who received in Sanders theater in Cambridge, Mass., March 20 the salutations of the American people on his 90th birthday anniversary. Chief Justice William H. Taft was present as the personal representative of President Coolidge.

Bishop William Lawrence, Boston, announced that friends of Mr. Eliot had made gifts amounting to $1,250,000 for the better support of certain departments of the university, the gifts being, Bishop Lawrence said, "in recognition of your illustrious life."

In responding to the many tributes to his life and qualities, Dr. Eliot selected "joy in work" as the source of a very large part of his life.

Among the prophets of his time, Dr. Eliot named James Russell Lowell, Ralph Waldo Emerson and Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Repeating the words of his inaugural address in 1869, which conclude "the future of the university will not be unworthy of its past," Dr. Eliot said:

"How the young Harvard men have demonstrated in the world war that that last line is true. But let me finally emphasize the duty of Harvard men, of all educated men, to serve their country in peace as well as in war."

Russian Mails Expedited

The first beneficial result of the British recognition of Soviet Russia appears to be the recent announcement made by the British postmaster general that, in the future, all mails for Teheran and northern Persia will be sent by way of Russia instead of through Bombay. This will reduce the traveling time from six to three weeks.

"GIRL LEFT BEHIND" PROVES TOO TRUE TO FRENCH WIVES

"The Girl I Left Behind Me" is being sung in a minor key by the French wives of American doughboys and other soldiers who sailed after the war and neglected to send for the Yvonnes, Madeleines and Suzannes whom they had led to the altar.

Their number is so great—500—that the senate has been asked to pass special legislation whereby the women may regain their French nationality so that those in actual want might apply for state aid.

It has been suggested that all deserted French wives married to foreigners and who have resided in France for two years be permitted to regain their citizenship by merely making a declaration to the proper authorities at their place of residence.

The present laws governing reinstatement of citizenship prevent many women from obtaining the same inasmuch as the wives in most cases of desertion are unable to fulfill the requirement of giving their husband's address.

Copyright, 1924, by the Philadelphia Public Ledger Co.

TREASURY HEAD ANSWERS FOES

Explains Use of Double Set of Figures in Tax Estimates.

The treasury replied last week to Democratic leaders in congress who had criticized its use of two sets of estimates of probable government receipts by saying it had had "no ulterior purpose other than an effort to arrive at the probably correct figures."

The controversy which developed the Democratic attack arose primarily from a report submitted to the senate finance committee by Under Secretary Winston, in connection with his discussion of tax reduction plans. Mr. Winston's report showed that the treasury had employed the lower of two sets of estimates in computing the probable surplus in the next two fiscal years which might be available for tax reduction purposes

Used Best Intelligence.

Members of congress subsequently pointed out that if the larger of the two estimates had been used a much greater amount of money would be available, after all government expenses were paid for tax reduction. The treasury's answer, however, was that it had "used the best intelligence available anywhere" in computing the probable receipts.

The treasury's statement said at the outset that it was made because of the Democratic criticism of the estimates.

"In order to have the benefit of independent judgment upon the principal items of receipts," the statement said, "the treasury had adopted the practice of requiring independent figures from the government actuary on customs, income and profits taxes, and miscellaneous internal revenue, and estimates as to customs from the director of customs and as to income and profits taxes and miscellaneous internal revenue from the commissioner of internal revenue."

Now on High Level.

"It must be borne in mind that this country is now on a high level of prosperity and with the adoption of a sound tax structure should so continue," it was further explained. Estimates of receipts for internal revenue are principally affected by changes in the industrial prosperity of the country. Estimates based on a continuation of prosperous conditions would exceed actual receipts if a change is made in the condition since the change must be downward. In like manner, when estimates were made in 1922 and the country was not then prosperous, a change in conditions made the estimates fall short of the actual receipts.

"Irrespective of any change in the industrial conditions of the country a material factor in government revenue is that the greater part of back taxes has already been collected and less revenue may be expected in the future from this source."

PREMIER SEES BRIGHT SKIES

Belgium's New Leader Is Defender of Ruhr Occupation.

Premier Theunis of Belgium, in outling the program of the new cabinet before parliament, said that it would follow the foreign policy of his previous government, giving reparation first place among state problems.

After defending the Ruhr occupation, which he said would continue until Germany submitted, he said: "The experts soon will deliver their reports. Serious negotiations then will begin between the allied governments. Belgium is ready to make all concessions which may be compatible with the national interest and national pride, as it is recognized that agreements between the allies are the best guarantee of peace. The cabinet expects that parliament will not disturb the work of those to whom it is confided—otherwise we would have to resign."

The reaction of liberals satisfied with the rise in the franc and the presence of their chief, M. Hymans, in the foreign office, and of conservatives, proved the cabinet sounder than at first thought. As a result, the belief is growing that the Theunis-Hymans combination may last until the next general election, one year hence.

Copyright, 1924, by Philadelphia Public Ledger Co.

Yale Architecture School Gets Medal

Yale university now follows the University of Pennsylvania in possessing a gold medal awarded by the Societe des Architectes, diplomas par le Gouvernment Francais, "awarded to the architectural department of the American college or university having the best record of accomplishment in teaching architecture along lines followed by the school in Paris."

Pennsylvania, getting the medal in 1920, was one of the oldest architectural schools in the country as well as being the largest. Yale, second to receive the medal, is one of the youngest schools and not yet so very large.

Chester H. Aldrich of Delano & Aldrich, New York, presented the medal. Dr. James Rowland Angell, Yale's president, received it to be turned over to Dean Everitt V. Meeks, for deposit in the art school's collection.

Never Thought Lang Would Play Again

Anton Lang's announcement in America that he will not play Christ again in the Oberammergau passion play caused surprise among the village folks, inasmuch, they say, as there was not the slightest chance that he would play the leading role again because of his age. In 192 he was selected for the role by a majority of only two votes.

Anton, who is already a grandfather, was the oldest man ever to play the role of Christ at Oberammergau and is the only actor who has enacted the role in three successive productions with 10-year intervals.

BRITISH ISLES MAKE READY TO THROTTLE DEMON RUM MENACE

England—or to be more exact, the United Kingdom—is in the throes of a determined temperance agitation.

To the British reproductions of the professional prohibitionists of the United States many things are possible through the simple expedient of a stroke of the legislative pen at Westminster. Then there is another group, who, although they are sworn enemies of John Barleycorn, fight him with more subtle means. They realize that drunkenness, once a fashion in England, is now a failing and they ponder well each step they take for fear they might unwittingly increase the evil they seek to destroy.

But despite divided counsels, challenges and counter challenges one fact emerges—a settled determination on the part of an increasing section of the British public that John Bull's drink bill must be reduced.

Will the remedy be prohibition?

Hardly, within the present generation.

It is well to note the principles which govern the licensed trade in the five general divisions of Britain, that is, England, Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland and the Irish Free State. It will be encouraging to those who like to watch uplift movements from afar to know that each of these five communities is thoroughly dissatisfied with drinking regulations.

It is altogether too wet for the drys and too dry for the wets. Between these extremists are the moderates. The future policy of the British Isles respecting drink is going to be determined by those of moderate views.

Drys Lose in Scotland.

Scotland has special autonomy in dealing with the liquor question and during the last two months of 1923 a local option poll was taken intermittently in that country. There were three options; No change, no license, and limitation of license. The result of this poll was thoroughly antagonistic to prohibition. Voting took place in 257 areas, all of which voted wet, except 15, which remained in the dry column.

The chief thing demonstrated by the Scottish poll is that no substantial progress is possible within the present limited options, which give little or no chance for the voter of moderate views to record his wishes. So the Scottish bill, far from embodying the democratic principle of self-determination, definitely and effectively restricts it. But if the moderates lost out, at least it may be said that the hard drinkers get all the liquor they can hold, and that is considerable in Scotland.

Woes of Wales Heard.

The woes of Wales with respect of drinks were aired in the house of commons last month, when a local option bill for Lloyd George and his countrymen was talked—if not to death—at least into a state of suspense like Mahomet's coffin. It probably will not be heard of again during this parliament, although it is well to remember that this was the 19th time such a measure has been up in commons during the last 30 years.

Right here it must be mentioned that in Great Britain the drys all are for local option, which is steadfastly opposed by wets. The drys make no demurrer to the charge of the wets that they are advocating local option as the entering wedge of prohibition.

Labor Fights Welsh Bill.

The Welsh bill probably was lost by its comprehensiveness. Its supporters declare that if it had been a local option measure dealing with licensed premises like previous bills, it would have got a second reading. But it failed to receive the indorsement of the Labor party because it brought clubs under uniform regulations with saloons. But it had independent Labor support, including such a leader as Philip Snowden, chancellor of the exchequer. Lloyd George supported the measure. But it was calculated to receive a maximum of combined opposition because of the club provision and the restriction of the options it afforded. The drys think a broader scheme would have been carried.

Ireland is a country where the inhabitants have been vexed about their government most of the time during the last 750 years, ever since King Henry II addressed the populace on the Rock of Cashel in 1171, about local option or Sunday closing or whatever it was. The government of Northern Ireland has within the last year passed a measure tightening up on Sunday closing and putting the screws on the spirit grocers.

Ireland Laws Flailed.

But if the word of a group of working men whom the writer encountered one Sunday on the bleak coast of County Antrim is to be relied upon the drinking contingent in Ulster is mad as a March hare because the Belfast parliament has cut off Sunday booze.

The Irish Free State is about ready to tackle the question of temperance legislation, which until now has been held in abeyance while the Cosgrave government has had its hands full with other vital problems. Moderates in the Free State want a great reduction in the number of saloons as well as stricter Sunday closing. There has been a Sunday closing law of a sort covering all Ireland, with five specially exempted cities, since 1878.

The war drinking regulations are still in force in England. The reform program of the moderates—composed of temperance leaders from the three principal church groups—the Church of England, the Church of Rome and the Non-conformist churches, which seems destined to affect forthcoming legislation most vitally, will be discussed in other articles.

Copyright, 1924, by Philadelphia Public Ledger Co

CALLS YONKERS MINE VALUABLE

Doctor, Promoter of Jewel Cache, Faces Larceny Charges.

Dr. Jacob E. Connor took the stand in general sessions court in New York last week to defend himself against charges of grand larceny brought on complaint of immigrants who invested $135,000 in his $10,100,000,000 mineral and jewel mine project at Yonkers.

The accused said he still believed there was an immense fortune in the mine, promoted by himself and three co-defendants. He declared that analysis of samples from the property made by private chemists and by the federal assay officers convinced him the pay-dirt ran $85 worth of gold to the ton, besides the platinum, silver and gems it contained.

Was Consul General.

Dr. Connor said he was born in Ohio, received two degrees at Ohio State and Yale universities and became professor of economics at the University of Pennsylvania. He entered the U. S. department of labor and later was consul general at St. Petersburg, Russia, for five years.

"Government assay reports will be produced showing conclusively that the Yonkers mine is a valuable one," defense counsel told the jury. He characterized as absurd the charge of the prosecution that the mine was barren of wealth.

"Why, only 18 miles across the Connecticut state line there is a mine which has been producing gold in paying quantities since before the American revolution," he declared.

Immigrants Testify.

He charged that the indictment of Dr. Connor and his three fellow promoters was inspired by factional quarrels between rivals in the company directorate.

Several of the scores of immigrants Dr. Connor is alleged to have defrauded preceded him on the stand. John Krabchenko testified he invested $500 in the mine and later was advised by a Brooklyn public school chemist that samples from the diggings yielded no trace of pay dirt.

Daniel Krejansbiski said he was so enthusiastic at the prospect of the ten billion dollars of promised profits that he invested $300 and induced 40 friends from the "old country" to invest $1,000 each. Ulex Kovalphenko testified he invested $300 and was suing for the return of his money.

Holland Not Ready to Recognize Soviet

Holland will not rush to open trade relations with or recognize the soviet Russia, Jonkheer van Karnebeek, the foreign minister, said in the States General in answer to a question on the subject by a communist deputy.

The government is giving its closest attention to the proposition and will be willing to open relations with Russia after the problems of prewar finances have been settled, the minister said.

DROPSY TREATED, usually gives quick relief, soon removes swelling & short breath, often gives entire relief in 15 to 25 days. Trial treatment sent Free
Dr. THOMAS E. GREEN, Successor to
Dr. H. H. Greens Sons, Box O, Atlanta, Ga

STOMACH
TROUBLES VANISH
FOR EITHER SEX FOR OLD AND YOUNG
A DOLLAR'S WORTH FREE TO EVERY SUFFERER
PEPTOPADS

Does Your Stomach Distress You? Is it Weak and Sore, Tender and Painful? Do you suffer from Acute or Chronic Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Catarrh of the Stomach, Belching, Heartburn, Sour Stomach, Headache, Nervousness, Constipation or any form of Stomach, Liver, Kidney or Bowel Trouble? Would you like to get rid of these so you could eat all you want, what you want, when you want to?

A Dollar's Worth Free

Send 10c to cover cost of packing and mailing and we will send you by return mail a full dollar's worth of our Improved Peptopad Treatment free and prepaid. No matter how severe or chronic your case is—no matter how many treatments you have tried without result, send for this Free Peptopad TODAY.
DR. G. C. YOUNG CO., Dept. 8 JACKSON, MICH.

A Baby in Your Home

So many married couples yearn for children that thousands of copies of a new book by Dr. H. Will Elders are being distributed without cost to childless women. Any family interested in overcoming conditions of nature that hinder the gift of children should write for this free book today. It describes a simple, home treatment based on the use of Steriltone, a wonderful scientific tonic that has had marvelous success all over the country in relieving constitutional weakness.

Every woman who wants to live a normal, happy home life with little ones around her should consider it her first duty to know what Steriltone is and why it should be so wonderful an aid to her. Read this little book which is sent without charge or obligation in a plain envelope. It unfolds facts that most women never have had explained to them. Simply send name today to Dr. H. Will Elders, 3186 Ballinger Bldg., St. Joseph, Mo. (Copyright.) H. W. E. 1923.

—Advertisement.

Keep Your Hair Healthy By Using
CUTICURA

Shampoo regularly with a suds of Cuticura Soap and hot water and keep your scalp clean and healthy. Before shampooing, touch spots of dandruff and itching, if any, with Cuticura Ointment.

Samples Free by Mail. Address: "Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. 3F, Malden 48, Mass." Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c.
Try our new Shaving Stick.

NEBRASKA HOLDS PRIMARY APRIL 8

Contest Simmers Down to Race Between Hiram and Coolidge.

A clear cut presidential preferential contest between President Coolidge and United States Senator Hiram Johnson has developed in Nebraska during the last two months and the issue will be decided probably without the injection of other candidates in the primary on April 8.

The Democratic contest for presidential preference, however, is somewhat clouded. The contestants have up until a few days before the primary in which to file as candidates. William G. McAdoo wired Governor Charles Bryan that he would not contest the state with Bryan, who was at that time mentioned as a presidential possibility. However since then Governor Bryan has announced he would be a candidate for renomination as governor and would not enter the presidential lists. No other Democratic candidates have put in an appearance thus far.

After saying for some time that he would not be a candidate to succeed himself, Senator George W. Norris has finally come out for renomination and it now looks as though this contest may be confined to the senator, former Congressman Charles H. Sloan, whose platform indicates he is an administration man, and Lieutenant Governor Fred Johnson of Hastings.

Emperor Augustus, in 28 B. C. ordered the first revision of football rules on record.

The kind of books that Lincoln longed for—
Ridpath's History of the World
Including a Full Account of the World War
America's Greatest Historian

JUST about the time when Abraham Lincoln became the nation's chief executive, a little Indiana bo wrote one day to the President of Harvard. He wa a boy of the Lincoln type—thirsting for knowledge. He wanted to know if there was a world's history, trustworthy not too bulky or expensive. The reply was that no man had yet appeared with sufficient ambition, judgment, courage, patience and literary skill to write a practical, useful, reliable history of the world. "I'll be that man," said the boy to himself. For 22 years he prepared himself thoroughly for this task. For years he toiled and brought it to completion. The bo was John Clark Ridpath and his History of the World is, in the opinion of every student and scholar a masterpiece for all time.

Endorsed by Thousands

In the opinion of statesmen, college presidents, professional and business men of all classes and conditions, Ridpath's History of the World stands alone. There is no set of books about which opinion is so entirely unanimous. Ridpath's history is praised by all for wealth of learning, its brilliant style, and its educative value to old and young. It is already in over a quarter of a million American homes and should be in every home.

HISTORY BOOK FREE Send now for beautifully illustrated 46-page history book. Contains actual sample pages and pictures of Ridpath's History. Also we shall send you complete details of manufacturer's unusual direct low-price offer and convenient easy terms. Learn about the special on-approval offer. No obligation. Book is free. Tear off the coupon. Write your name and address plainly and mail now while you are thinking of it.

Ridpath Historical Society,
United Bank Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Please mail, without cost to me, the 46-page history book containing sample pages and pictures of Ridpath's History of the World. Also write me full details of your special low price and easy terms ment offer to readers of the TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE.
Name........
Address........

BARGAIN
All 5 for $1.00

THE TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE........1 year
Farm & Home........1 year
Pathfinder (26 issues)........6 months
Gentlewoman........1 year
The Household........1 year

YOU GET 114 COPIES OF THESE

Act Quick—Secure This Big Offer Now—Send Today

Address all orders to
THE TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE
Toledo, Ohio.